

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 852.—Vol. XXI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1851.

[PRICE 6D.]

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of ST. BLAZEY, CORNWALL, on Tuesday, the 23rd of December instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following

SPARE MATERIALS—viz.:

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|--|---|
| 1 30-in. cylinder ENGINE, 9-ft. stroke, equal beam, by West and Sons—worked eight months | 1 11-inch top door piece |
| 1 Boiler, 9 tons | 1 11-inch H-pieces |
| 1 Capstan and shears | 1 11-inch windbore |
| 26 Fathoms of 8-inch main rods | 1 8-inch pump |
| 6 Fathoms of connection rods | 1 8-inch working barrel |
| 3 L-bobs and stands | 1 Rod plates, bolts, bars, &c. |
| 38 Fathoms of 11-inch iron rods | 1 Staples, glands, yokes, &c. |
| 11 Pulleys and stands | 1 Cage wheels |
| 1 4-foot flat pulley | 1 Poppet heads, pulleys, &c. |
| 1 12-inch pump | 2 Whim ropes, nearly new |
| 1 11-inch working barrel | 40 Fathoms of ladders |
| 5 11-inch pumps | 1 Horse engine |
| 1 10-inch working barrel | 1 18-ft. WATER WHEEL, with 8-heads of stamps, stands, &c. |
| 1 11-inch plunger pole | 1 12-ft. WATER WHEEL, with 8-heads of stamps |
| 1 11-inch pole case, stuffing box, and gland | 30 Fathoms ladders and stands |

Timber, carpenter's shop, a large smith's bellows, anvil, vice, sledge, &c., several lots of iron and timber, winch and whim kibbles, pump rings, pins, &c., wheel and hand-barrows, several miners' chests, and sundry other useful articles.
All the materials are in good condition, and nearly new.
Charlestown, Dec. 10, 1851.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. PRYOR will SELL, BY AUCTION, at EAST GOLDFIN MINE, in the parish of CROWAN, on Monday, the 29th inst., at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following

VALUABLE MATERIALS:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 41-inch CYLINDER ENGINE, with case | 1 Capstan and shears |
| Boiler, 31 ft. by 7 ft. | 100 fms. of 7-inch capstan rope |
| Main rods; strapping plates; bolts; bars; pump rods; two balance bobs; flat rods; three horse whims with ropes; chains; kibbles; smith's tools; anvil; vice; horse; scale, beam, and stand; bellows; screwing stock; old iron, cast and wrought; shaft ladders and ladders; old timber; hatches; grinding stone; 40 fathoms of 6-foot 11-inch pump; 40 fathoms of 9-foot 9-inch ditto; 174 fathoms of 6-foot 7-inch ditto; 6-inch plunger pole, with bottom complete, windbore, working barrels, doors and door-pieces, perfect, for 7-inch, 8-in 8½-in, and 9-inch bobs. | |

The auctioneer begs to call the attention of mine agents and others to the above materials—the same being almost new, and will be perpetually sold.
Further information may be obtained of the agents at the mine, or at the auctioneer's offices, Town Hall, Redruth.—Dated Dec. 17.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. CLYMA is directed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1852, at GARRAS MINE, near Truro, the very superior MINING MATERIALS THEREON—viz.:

- ONE 50-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, with boiler, about 12 tons, nearly new; 14, 18, and 10-inch pumps; 19 and 10-inch oak and coal rods; 18-foot WATER-WHEEL, 4 feet abreast, with 12 head stamps, &c.
Particulars will be given in handbills and next week's newspapers.
Truro, Dec. 17, 1851.

FOR SALE, EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE IRONWORKS, Along with upwards of SIXTY THOUSAND TONS CALCINED IRON, and additional FIELD OF IRONSTONE, lately discovered.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, GLASGOW, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January next, at One o'clock in the afternoon (if not previously disposed of by private bargain).

THE BLAIR IRONWORKS.

situated at DALRY, county of Ayr, erected at immense cost in good working order, and partly in operation, capable of producing upwards of 50,000 tons pig-iron per annum, and consisting of FIVE BLAST-FURNACES, erected with the greatest care, and fitted with air-heating apparatus of the most improved construction—the make of each furnace averaging about 200 tons per week; together with TWO BLOWING ENGINES, one of them a condensing engine, estimated at 200-horse power, and capable of blowing five furnaces; the other a high-pressure engine, estimated at 90-horse power—both fitted up in the most substantial manner, and at present in the best working condition.

MANAGER'S HOUSE, STORE BUILDINGS, 207 WORKMEN'S HOUSES, 187 of which are in a habitable state, and the remaining 20 partly built—all attached to the furnaces and pits.
Also, FOUNDRY, WRIGHTS' SHOP, FIRE-BRICK WORK, SMITHY, &c.
SIXTEEN IRONSTONE PITS, besides several COAL PITS, with excellent STEAM-ENGINES, and MACHINERY attached.

Also, the whole STOCK OF UTENSILS at the pits, furnaces, &c.
Extensive MINERAL FIELDS, consisting of IRONSTONE, COAL, LIMESTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, held on leases current till 1920 and 1855 respectively, at moderate fixed rents, and royalties unusually low, all situated within easy distances of the furnaces, and for the most part having the advantage of railway communication.

The IRONSTONE, of which a rich and extensive new field has just been discovered, consists of the well-known BLACKBAND, yielding about 3000 tons of calcined stone per acre. It has been estimated that there are upwards of 700 acres still to work, besides which there is a large extent of CLAYBAND ironstone, hitherto little wrought, but capable of yielding a large out-put. Several of the pits are at present in operation, and others ready to resume working.

The COAL-FIELDS consist of several hundred acres, of which only a small portion has been wrought.

The LIMESTONE and FIRE-CLAY are abundant, worked by open cast, of excellent quality, and cheaply produced.

MALEABLE WORK, partly erected, capable when finished of turning out 300 tons of bar-iron weekly. This work is nearly adjoining the pig-iron works, and connected by railway.

Few iron-works in this country have equal facilities of access to the best home and foreign markets. The Glasgow and South-Western Railway passes close to, and has connection with, the furnaces, by means of which, and others in connection with it, the produce can be conveyed, at low rates, under an existing contract, to the city and port of Glasgow (22 miles off), and to the seaports on the Ayrshire coast, each within a few miles of the works.

Two of the furnaces are now in blast, each producing upwards of 230 tons of pig-iron weekly.

The iron is well known to the trade to be equal to any manufactured in Scotland; and there is a stock of calcined ironstone on the ground amounting to upwards of 60,000 tons. The whole works may be put into immediate operation, and under judicious management carried on to the greatest advantage. The concern will be found to be in all respects well worthy the attention of capitalists, as it affords an opportunity of entering into the business seldom to be met with.

Apply for further information to Mr. Brown, 35, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.
Glasgow, November 28, 1851.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS, FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, STEAM-ENGINE AND LOCOMOTIVE-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

ENGINE WORKS, FOUNDRY, &c. FOR SALE, AT ABERDEEN.
USER PRICE STILL FURTHER REDUCED TO £8500.

THERE WILL BE EXPOSED TO UNRESERVED SALE, with the GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, within the Lemon Tree Tavern, ABERDEEN, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the reduced upset price above-mentioned, those extensive PREMISES at FOOTDEE, ABERDEEN, known as the

YORK-PLACE IRONWORKS, belonging to Messrs. William Simpson and Co., together with the whole MACHINERY, TOOLS, and PATTERNS contained therein.

These WORKS comprise large turning, fitting-up, and finishing shops, millwright and pattern shops, large iron foundry, boiler shop, brass foundry, forging and blacksmiths' shops, iron store, warehouses, and counting-house.

The whole of the BUILDINGS are of the most substantial, commodious, and suitable description for the various trades carried on within them; and are in excellent order having been erected only 12 years ago, at a large expense.

The situation of the works is most advantageous, being within 100 yards of the dock and the ferry-duty payable on the premises is but £200 per annum.

No expense has been spared in the procuring of the tools and machinery: they are of the fullest and most modern description; in excellent working order, and capable of turning out every kind of iron-work, including the largest size of marine and land engines, locomotive engines, railway fittings, and general machinery and blacksmith work. There is a large and most valuable assortment of patterns, of all descriptions, which will be given over with the works as part of the plant.

There is a fixed CONDENSING ENGINE, of 25-horse power, with two boilers, and an ample supply of water within the premises, with all the requisite gearing and stuffs for driving the machinery and tools.

The upset price being but a small part of the cost of these works, which are complete in every respect, and capable of carrying on a very large trade, a more favourable opportunity of entering into the business can scarcely occur.

In the meantime the works are continued in operation, and the purchaser will have the advantage of a long-established connection.

The demand for machinery and iron goods is very extensive in this city and neighbourhood; and the large and increasing number of steam-vessels now engaged in the trade of the port, with railway communication completed to the south, and railway works likely soon to be commenced to the north and west of Aberdeen, must greatly augment that demand, and add to the value of these works.

The stocks of iron and other goods, belonging to the works, will, if desired, be given over to the purchaser at a valuation.

Inventories of the whole tools, utensils, and patterns, with plans of the works may be obtained, and all further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. Wm. Simpson and Co., York-place Iron-Works, Footdee, Aberdeen; or to Messrs. A. and J. Webster, advocates, there.—Aberdeen, Dec. 1, 1851.

COPPER MINE.—FOR SALE, THE WHOLE OR PART OF a valuable COPPER MINE, in kila, near to the junction of granite, containing several east and west lodes, situated in the county of CORNWALL. Upwards of £1000 have been expended in exploring the lodes, and several tons of ore raised, producing 144 per cent. pure copper. Immediate return may be made with a small additional outlay, there being every material on the mine necessary to resume the workings.

Also a TIN MINE, in decomposed granite, in the same county, upon which about £500 have been expended, and several tons of tin have been sold at 47s per ton.

Particulars, with reports of an eminent engineer and other practical miners, may be obtained on application to Mr. Mandeville, 32, Change-alley, Cornhill, London.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, MINING BROKER, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES.—BARRISTON or FOREIGN.—and transacts business for principal.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under contract, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. Dividend Moneys pay from 10 up to 35 per cent. per annum; at the latter rate of interest, down to 20 or 22 per cent., Mr. Crofts has shares on hand which specially recommend themselves.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.
Wheal Lovell, Wheal Golden, Calstock United, Alfred Consols, Wheal Brewster Bell and Lannarth, Heanor, Zen, Wheal Edward, Bodmin Consols, Lannheroo, South Tamar, Tincroft, Wheal Williams, East Boringdon, East Russell, Victoria, East Wheal Reeth, South Russell, Wheal Russell, East Ballewidden, Appledore, Trebell Consols, Nouveau Monde, and all Dividend Mines.

Orders may be sent to Mr. Crofts to buy or sell in the CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINES, or he may be consulted thereon.—Mr. Crofts having made arrangements to transact this business through a firm of high standing on the Stock Exchange.—Dec. 20, 1851.

MR. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, SWORN BROKER, No. 22, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

BUSINESS transacted in GOVERNMENT STOCKS, RAILWAY AND MINING SHARES, &c.—Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of 20 years, and being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents in various parts of the kingdom, Mr. Reynolds is enabled to furnish such information to capitalists as may be relied on.—Dec. 20, 1851.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of CALZ for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

It may be necessary to call the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH OF SHARES TO DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

Office, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

MR. MATTHEW FRANCIS respectfully informs his Friends that he LEAVES LONDON NEXT WEEK, to INSPECT MINES in CORNWALL and WALES.—Any communications addressed to him, will be carefully attended to.—7, John-street, Adelphi, Dec. 19, 1851.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES, 1, CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-PROMISING AND WORKING MINES.

Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

Shares Purchased and Sold.—Mines Inspected, &c.

SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—
Bedford United, Trelawny, All-y-Crib, Wheal Golden, Consols, Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers, West United Hills, Daren, Wheal Providence, Warfegun Consols, Castle Dinas, Langford and Baring, Harriet, West Phoenix, Bottle Hill, West Polgoth, and 30 West Wheal Grenville, at £1 0 0

100 Great Bryn Consols, at 2 0 0
100 Trelawny Lime Quarries, at 1 0 0

Apply to Mr. J. H. MANDEVILLE, 32, Change-alley, Cornhill.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE—viz.:
50 SILVER VALLEY and WHEAL BROTHERS.
20 HENNOCK.
50 LANNARTH.
25 REINS, ALBERT.

Apply to Mr. T. A. READWIN, 2, Winchester-buildings, City.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 33, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE AGENT AND VIEWER, No. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

MOLYNEUX & CO., MINE AGENTS, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most-unexceptionable investment.

Consols Mining Company, No. 34, Threadneedle-street.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position to BUY and SELL in all DESCRIPTIONS of MINING PROPERTY, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase, and have specially

FOR SALE—Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Wheal Mary Ann, Trelawny, West Caradon, Wheal Reeth, South Caradon, Tincroft, Treban, Butterdon, Boringdon Park, Wheal Venton, Wheal Franco, Trelawny Consols, Treban Consols, Castle Dinas, Wheal Edward, Wheal Zion, and Wheal Surprise.—Also SHARES in the GOLD MINES of Australia and California.

Every information given, either personally or by letter.—Office hours, Ten to Four.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from share-dealing. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Bunsparro, Galt-y-Maan, Great Crinnis Consols, &c.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK and CO., MINING, BANKING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL AGENTS, continue to NEGOTIATE every description of BUSINESS connected with the ABOVE SECURITIES. They have always ON SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND MINES in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, at prices yielding purchasers from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum upon market value.—Statistical and other information gratuitously upon application, and money advanced in anticipation of sales.—Agency Offices: No. 6, HAYMARKET, Pall-mall, and 2, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Western Branch.

MINING AGENCY OFFICES, LOMBARD-STREET CHAMBERS, 33, CLEMENTS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, CITY.

JAMES S. TRIPP & CO. respectfully announce that they adhere EXCLUSIVELY to a LEGITIMATE COMMISSION BUSINESS, and never deal or speculate on their own account.—ORDERS for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES executed with promptitude, at the usual commission. The AGENCIES of COMPANIES and COUNTRY BROKERS UNDERTAKEN upon liberal terms.

MINING OFFICES.—ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MR. R. TRIPP has FOR SALE SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES, English and Foreign, which, at present low market values, are paying 15 to 25 per cent., and in others, of which some are paying cash, and on the very best of paying dividends.

Also, a COAL-FIELD, of 100 acres, in the FOREST OF DEAN, of first-rate quality unworked coal, with ENGINES, BUILDINGS, &c.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectively established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 30 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Trevikey and Barrier	South Tolgu	Wheal Seton
Tremayne	South Caradon	Wheal Margaret
West Providence	West Caradon	Alfred Consols
Botallack	Bedford United	Coburn
North Frances	North Basset	St. John del Rey
East Wheal Rose	Bryntall	Lewis

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Swich Consols	Trelawny	Garrag
South Tamar	Holmbush	West Towan
Venton	Tincroft	East Leisau
Butterdon	Tamar	&c. &c.

Mining Offices, 33, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.
A QUANTITY OF BISMUTH TO DISPOSE OF.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYS IN GENERAL.—Address: LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

MR. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES.

Also AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOLT and BOILER-PLATE IRON, in all its varieties. The Proprietors of Lead and Copper Mines in Devon, Cornwall, Wales, &c., will find great advantage in the quality and cheapness of the Iron they require, by seeking quotations through the Advertiser.

TENDERS FOR MINE MATERIALS AND STORES.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of IRON, STEEL, TIMBER, CORDAGE, OIL and TALLOW STORES, COALS, &c., are WANTED for the following MINES:—

BORINGDON PARK, Plympton, Devon	LTFDORF CONSOLS, Bristow, Devon
EAST BORINGDON, ditto ditto	NORTH WHEAL ROBERT, Sampford
CARADON WOOD, Linkinhorne, Cornwall	Spray, Devon
WHEAL CREBON, Tavistock, Devon	EAST WIL RUSSELL, Tavistock, Devon
WHEAL FANNY, Bristow, ditto	WHEAL SURVIVE, Whitechurch, ditto
SOUTH WHEAL FANNY, ditto ditto	WHEAL VICTORIA, St. Neot, Cornwall
	WHEAL WILLIAMS, Calstock, Cornwall

Parties may tender for the supply of the articles enumerated in any one or the whole of the schedules of the different descriptions of goods required—copies of which, with the conditions of sale, may be obtained on application (post-paid) to J. H. Marchant, Esq., 38, Threadneedle-street, London; or to Messrs. Joseph Matthews and W. E. Commins, Tavistock, stating the number of copies required.

Separate tenders are required for each of the above mines. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The tenders to be sent in, signed, to either of the above addresses, endorsed "Tenders for Mine Materials," on or before the 31st December instant.

38, Threadneedle-street, London, Dec. 10, 1851.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.—equal beam
GREAT CRINNIS CONSOLS, ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

WANTED, a 70-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 12 feet stroke in the cylinder, and 10 feet stroke in the beam, with every department proportionally strong. TWO BOILERS, 12 tons each, with steam chest and pipes, &c., complete, with connection for the first place of main-rod. To be delivered, erected, and set to work in four months from signing the contract.—Tenders for the same will be received by Mr. R. Manuel, the secretary, at the office, 20, Austinfriars, London, on or before the 1st January, 1852.

P.S.—To Capitalists: A Model of the Mine may be seen at the office.

CASTLE DINAS.—FORTY SHARES in CASTLE DINAS FOR SALE, with £1 paid—price £2.—Application for which, or in part, to be made to Messrs. T. FULLER and CO., 51, Threadneedle-street, London.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as MILL and FORGE, or MILL, FORGE, and BLAST-FURNACE, MANAGER. The party undertakes to construct and erect all necessary buildings, and to superintend the manufacture of iron in all its various branches—rails, sheet-iron, slitting, &c. Unexceptionable references can be given, and indisputable testimonials produced.—Apply to "A. B.," at the office of the Mining Journal, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

N.B.—A situation abroad will not be objected to.

WANTED, a SITUATION as AGENT, at a COLLIERY, by a Person of 20 years' experience in some of the largest collieries in Wales. The Advertiser fully and completely understands both underground and on the surface, and has had great experience in ventilating mines; he is perfectly conversant with surveying and mapping. Can be highly recommended, and would have no objection to go abroad.—Address "X. Y.," Post-office, Holywell, Flintshire.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—WATER-WHEEL and STAMPS, complete, for the GREAT BRYN CONSOLS MINE. For particulars apply to the Captain, on the mine; or to the Secretary, at the Company's office, 76, King William-street, City.—N.B. See mine reports in this day's Mining Journal.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A very good SECOND-HAND 8 or 10-horse HIGH-PRESSURE, or HIGH-PRESSURE CONDENSING, STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, of beam or horizontal construction. Direct to Mr. George Pollard, Taunton.

WANTED TO RENT, a COLLIERY COMPLETE, if putting out 300 tons a day, in NORTH or SOUTH WALES, situated near a canal or railway.—Address, by letter, to "Heale," at Simmonds's Newspaper Office, 33, Great-street, Soho-square, London.

TO MINING SPECULATORS AND DIRECTORS OF MINING PROPERTY.—The Advertiser has been a Mine Agent in some of the largest mines in the western district of Cornwall for several years (and is still one); also a practical Assayer of General Minerals, and understands the routine of Mining business. IS OPEN TO ENGAGE a SITUATION, either abroad or at home. Any testimonials may be required can be furnished.—Address to "J. M.," Camborne, Cornwall, who will immediately reply to it.

ADVANCES.—The Undersigned are prepared to MAKE ADVANCES, in Cash or approved Bills, on CONSIGNMENT OF BRITISH GOODS to their Friends in NEW YORK and BALTIMORE—such as BAR-IRON, RAILROAD, and OTHER IRON and METALS generally. JACOT, TAYLOR, & TIPPER, 22, Water-street, Liverpool.

LEA MINES, NORTH WALES.—Several extensive MINING SETTS are now TO BE LET, in the neighbourhood of MOLD, in the county of FLINT, some of which have been partially opened, and suitable machinery erected for further operations, and offering peculiar advantages to mining companies and speculators.—Applications, by letter or personally, to be made to Mr. Robert Williams, mine agent, Mold, who will show the ground, and give all information thereon.

Fy-Ucha, Mold, Dec. 18, 1851.

LEADS MINES.—TO BE LET, the MINERALS in the LANDS of WEST CUMBERHEAD, in the parish of LESMAHAGOW, and also of LANARK.—The MINERALS consist of LEAD and COPPER; principally lead. The lead has been partially worked at some ancient period, but nothing has been done for a very long time. The former drifts have been opened, so that the course and lie of the veins can easily be seen.

The lead ore is very rich; it has been analysed by Dr. Anderson, Chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society, and is found to contain no less than 76.88 per cent. of pure lead. The minerals will be let on the most favourable terms.

Application to be made to Messrs. Murray and Rhind, W.S., 7, Nelson-street, Edinburgh; or to Mr. Andrew Smith, Blackwood, by Lesmahagow, who will give directions for viewing the veins.

TO BE LET.—MINING SETTS ON RICH MINERAL LODES, producing LEAD, COPPER, &c. (late) opened by the proprietor, H. Richardson, Esq., situated on the ABER-HIRNANT ESTATE, near BALA, MERIONETH, NORTH WALES.—For particulars address H. Richardson, Esq., at Bala, North Wales.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Direc- tors hereby give Notice, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Company, No. 26, Broad-street, at Two o'clock precisely, when the Directors will make their report.

26, Broad-street-buildings, Dec. 10, 1851.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Among the notices of application to Parliament, as published in the *Times* of Nov. 29, we observe the "Great London Drainage Company, to incorporate a company for the purpose of effectually draining the metropolis—to collect the sewage from all existing sewers which are now emptied into the River Thames, and to preserve the river from the impurities at present passing into it by diverting them into a tunnel sewer, and to collect all the produce of the sewers for application to agricultural purposes."

On the other hand, we observe in the *Times* of the 11th Dec. that the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers have suspended all their works. They passed the following resolution:—"That in consequence of the alterations in the power of rating imposed by the recent Act of Parliament, all orders for works not actually commenced or contracted for be suspended, and that such of the works as may appear to be urgent be again brought before the court;" and at the same meeting considerable reductions were made in their establishment.

The above two facts will speak for themselves. The plan about to be brought before Parliament by the Great London Drainage Company was described by Mr. Morewood in a letter addressed to a daily paper in the following terms:—"The construction of a deep receptacle in the marshes east of the metropolis, for the purpose of giving additional fall to the tunnel sewer, which would convey the liquid refuse into that receptacle, and, in the next place, to preserve this low outfall, by continually pumping up the contents. The metropolis has been specially surveyed, for the purpose of carrying this plan into execution; and it is claimed to be perfect for improving the drainage by giving a lower outfall, and a constant continuous flow to the contents of existing sewers. It claims to be adapted for the removal of more than twice the present extent of drainage, allowing the contents of the existing sewers to pass through shafts into the lower tunnel sewers. It claims to meet the difficulty arising from floods, for when the tunnel sewer shall have been filled by the heavy matter and waters first carried down, the surplus drainage water would run into the Thames through the old sewers. It claims to have fixed on a locality specially adapted for the application of the refuse as a liquid, by raising the whole into reservoirs 11 ft. high, thus giving fall enough to carry the sewer water a considerable distance, and facilitating the irrigation of the meadows which extend down the river. It claims to be equally adapted for forming and shipping a moist precipitate by vessels passing in ballast, the surplus water flowing into the Thames; and also for preparing this precipitate into a dry manure, like guano. Cornish engines are now being constructed to drain the Lake of Haarlem; and cannot pumping engines, placed in the locality, recommended by all who have thought on the subject, raise the drainage of London, if it were conveyed into a receptacle 56 ft. deep? Will a sewer, with sufficient fall, take all the drainage from the Fleet sewer eastward into the marshes, although its size be only 8 feet; and will a 12-foot sewer for this distance, and an 8-ft. sewer from Farringdon-street to Chelsea, be adapted to include the drainage of the whole of Pimlico, and thus prevent the immense injury that is inflicted by want of such drainage; and cannot an 8 or 12-ft. sewer be safely made in the London clay under streets and roads by tunnelling, so as not to interfere with the traffic, and at an expense of about 500,000*l.* for double the drainage from the Fleet sewer eastward, and for less than 1,000,000*l.*, if the whole of the Strand, Westminster, and Pimlico be included? It is worth 1,000,000*l.* to prevent the destruction of property at present going on, several of our best squares suffering from dampness. It is worth 1,000,000*l.* to secure purity of river water. It is worth 1,000,000*l.* to improve our sanitary condition. It is worth 1,000,000*l.*, merely looking at the annual preservation of fertilising substance; and yet, although so valuable as a public measure, two years' examination into the subject assures that it may be effected without any expense to the Government or to the rate-payers."

We have copied the foregoing from a daily paper of September, 1847, thinking the subject itself of sufficient importance. Four years have elapsed since that letter was written, and we are now glad to find that its author (Mr. Morewood) has given the necessary notices preparatory to applying to Parliament for an Act, authorising the construction of the necessary works. The medical inspector for the City of London, in his late report, states—"The river still receives the entire sewage of the metropolis, and still, at each retreating tide, spreads amid the town, as heretofore, its many miles of fetid malarious mud. In justice, it should, indeed, be remembered that any one of the required amendments could only be the result of long preparatory labour, and that its organisation would often, of necessity, be the travail of some single mind, not insusceptible of fatigue. Particularly as respects the scheme (now understood to approach its maturity) for the complete drainage of the metropolis, it cannot be overlooked that very extensive surveys, superficial and subterranean, with innumerable drawings and specifications, were necessary to the construction of so comprehensive a plan."

We believe that all the information subsequently obtained is found to corroborate that which was previously advanced, and it may be esteemed a very satisfactory fact that the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers have fully confirmed all the principles advocated by Mr. Morewood in 1847; and we doubt not the ratepayers will be glad to have work done for them without any compulsory rates charged, each individual being at liberty to take an interest in the enterprise, should he desire to do so, when it is brought forward. We heartily wish success to the enterprise.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

Mr. Harlehurst, of Marton, Lancaster, has recently enrolled a patent for improvements in the manufacture of iron, which consist in operating upon pig-iron during the "puddling" in a peculiar and improved manner, whereby the mass of metal is brought into a cellular or spongy state, and then broken up into small portions, preparatory to subsequent operations. The usual charge of iron is introduced into the puddling furnace in the ordinary manner, with the usual fluxes, and the melted mass is puddled and cleansed in the ordinary manner. The patentee's improvements in the process now commence: the heat of the furnace is lowered by closing the damper in the ordinary manner, and when the metallic mass assumes a thickness or loss of fluidity, the temperature of the furnace is then again raised, so as to restore the contents of it to a very fluid state; the temperature of the furnace is then lowered until the mass assumes a malleable state—of course, during this previous time it has undergone the necessary stirring and puddling to reduce it to the malleable state. At this stage, the mass is in a balling state; but instead of proceeding to the balling operation, the metal is taken from the furnace in pieces or masses, and immediately deposited in some vessel, barrow, or receptacle, in which it may be protected from contact with the external atmosphere; and here it is allowed to remain until it is cold. The iron is now in a cellular, porous state, of a spongy nature, and is then, by means of rollers, stampers, or other suitable reducing or grinding machinery, crushed or broken in small pieces. It is then sorted and examined, and all impurities and iron of an inferior quality, and also that which has been imperfectly operated upon, thrown aside. The next operation is to prepare the iron into a bloom or bar; for this purpose a sufficient quantity of the sorted crushed metal is introduced into an ordinary puddling furnace, which is provided with a cinder or sand bottom; and when sufficiently heated, it is then balled at as low a temperature as convenient or possible, and converted into a bloom by the ordinary means of hammer-squeezers or rollers, and then by the ordinary rollers formed into the bar desired. The quality of the iron manufactured by this process is such that there will be no necessity for the usual cutting or piling, as performed with ordinary iron, as the bars are formed direct from the ball. The iron produced by this method is particularly applicable for manufacture into boiler-plates, scythes, shovels, and other articles requiring a superior quality of material; and if the articles which may be manufactured from this improved iron are required subsequently to receive a polish upon their surface, the iron while in the ground or divided state should be scoured and washed previous to the next operation. The patentee also uses the iron in the ground state for making iron into bars to be used subsequently in the cementation or manufacture of steel.

TIN-PLATES, thin plates of iron dipped into molten tin, which covers the iron completely, are manufactured in South Wales and Staffordshire, to the extent now of about 900,000 boxes annually = 56,000 tons, value 1,500,000*l.*, affording employment to upwards of 20,000 individuals. In England, almost every article of tin-ware is formed from these plates. Nearly two-thirds of the total manufacture are exported, principally from Liverpool to the United States, where they are also used considerably instead of slates, for the roofs of buildings. The trade has been rapidly increasing. The exports of tin-plates were for the years ending the 5th January—1847, declared value, 639,233*l.*; 1848, 462,889*l.*; 1849, 682,142*l.*; 1850, 711,649*l.*; 1851, 928,181*l.*—*Poole's Statistics.*

THE PATENT WIRE TYPE COMPANY.

Great as have been the advantages conferred upon mankind by the discovery and progress of the art of printing, like every other blessing, it has, from peculiar circumstances, been accompanied by a positive evil—that of the employment of a poisonous metal in founding the type, whereby the health and constitution of the workmen are undermined, and the majority of them crippled for life, or brought to a premature grave. A metallic alloy, which can be brought into a state of fluidity at moderate temperature, is indispensable to the type founder, and a mixture of antimony and lead has been employed ever since the invention of Schoeffer, in 1458; the former a volatile metal most injurious to the health. It is a somewhat extraordinary circumstance, that while such gradual and, at length, vast and important improvements have been made in the press, the type itself should have been left almost without modification for nearly four centuries. It is gratifying, however, to find that in this age, so prolific in inventions, this evil is likely to be removed. In the Great Exhibition was exhibited some machinery for the manufacture of printing type from metallic wire, by pressure, which, when once brought into general operation, and which we have no doubt it will be, will cause a complete revolution in the art.

By the mechanical process, wire (copper, brass, or zinc), prepared of the proposed form and gauge, is rapidly converted into type; the machine straightens the wire, and cuts it off the required length, and at the same moment a steel die strikes one end of the wire, and raises the face of the letter on it, which, from the character of the metal employed, and the powerful compression to which it is subjected, is produced of a durability at least 60 times that of ordinary cast type. The machine turns out 100 per minute; while from the hard character of the metal, increased by the pressure it receives, a clear and sharp outline is given to the letter, unattainable by any other means. Printers are aware, to their cost, of the expense, inconvenience, and delay occasioned by the wear and tear of type; and there is no doubt that this invention will effect a considerable reduction in the cost of printing, while its beauty will be enhanced, and render great assistance to the publisher in his endeavours to meet the growing demand for cheap and useful knowledge.

TOWAGE BY STEAM ON CANALS.

An interesting series of experiments, originating in a desire to test the applicability of steam-power to towing purposes, has recently been made by the directors of the Grand Junction Canal Company. Efforts, it is well known, have at various times been made to enlist steam in the aid of canal navigation, but they have hitherto failed, chiefly from its having been sought to attain higher rates of speed than are consistent with the laws of resistance opposed to the rapid progress of vessels through a body of water confined within the narrow limits of a canal. Hence originates great waste in the steam-power employed, and a wave or wash, much complained of as destructive to the banks, has also resulted. In the present instance, the object has been to economise the steam-power hitherto wasted, by employing it to produce high tractive-power in lieu of what experience proves is not attainable on canals—speed. The wave, on the other hand, is entirely done away with by limiting the passage of the boat through the water to a moderate rate of progress. The locality selected for the experiment we allude to was in the vicinity of West Drayton. From this point to Paddington, a space of 17 miles, the canal is uninterrupted by locks, while extensive brickmaking establishments afford employment to numerous barges in the conveyance of that heavy material to the metropolis. A long length of canal, together with facilities for obtaining boats for towage was thus secured.

On Wednesday last eight deeply-laden brick-barges, each containing 30 tons of brick, equivalent in the whole to 240 tons of dead weight, were attached to a steam-tug, and conveyed from Bull's-bridge to Paddington, at the rate of 2½ miles per hour, a speed equal to that attained by the brick boats at present towed by horses on the canal. The line of barges on this occasion extended over a length of 791 ft., presenting a sight novel in canal navigation—in fact, reminding the spectator more of the passage of a long luggage train on a railway than the transit of barges on a canal. It was remarked that the steam-tug, with her convoy of boats, sailed smoothly along without exciting the slightest wave or perceptible disturbance in the water—a result obviously attributable to the moderate rate of speed adhered to. The barges steered well, following each other with facility, and passing without difficulty all boats coming from an opposite quarter; it was also considered by those present that had two additional barges been attached the tug would have towed them without diminution of speed. On Thursday the experiment was again repeated in presence of several of the directors, including Mr. de Salis, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. Dagnall, and other influential shareholders. The results in this case were equally satisfactory, and it was universally admitted that much benefit to canals must result from the adoption of this economical motive-power; from it the heavy traffic, now seriously menaced by railway competition, must especially derive great and immediate advantage. It may be interesting to add that the steam-tug employed on this occasion is only of 8-horse power; and, in lieu of possessing a single screw, is fitted with two screws, revolving in opposite directions. She is built by Mr. Inshaw, of Birmingham, a gentleman who is known as having been much employed by the Grand Canal Company of Ireland in the construction of screw steamers for their navigation. The introduction of steam on the canal was viewed with much curiosity by the inhabitants of the district, who flocked in large numbers to the banks to witness the passage of the train of boats. Much ill-will was exhibited by the bargemen, and even those in charge of the boats under towage did not refrain from attempts at obstruction.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF COAL.—Mr. R. Prosser, C.E., of Birmingham, in referring to an explosion which took place on board the barque *Fortuna*, laden with coal, from Cardiff to Stettin, by which two men were killed, and another so much injured as to make his recovery hopeless, says that fears are also entertained for the safety of a French barque, which has not been heard of since she left Cardiff, laden with coals. It appears the captain of the *Fortuna* had taken the precaution of leaving the hatches open for two days after leaving Cardiff, as the cargo had but recently been taken from the pit. The "precaution" of leaving the hatches open was no doubt the cause of the accident, by admitting the atmospheric air; but, whatever may have been the cause, the following very simple remedy was pointed out in 1822 by Dr. Faraday, which is extracted from the *Fifth Report on Roads from London to Holyhead, &c.*—*Steamboats*—"All coal containing pyrites should be rejected, or, at least, the purest kind selected. Mention has been made before the committee of the spontaneous inflammation of coal on board a steam-vessel. This is an effect which, I believe, not unfrequently takes place at the pit mouth, and when produced it is due to the pyrites or sulphuret of iron the coal contains. When large masses of coal containing this substance are exposed to air and moisture, those agents sometimes act on the pyrites, causing the oxidation of the iron in them, and liberating sulphur and combustible aerial products, and the heat produced by this action accumulating in the mass, sometimes rises so high as to fire the sulphur and sulphuretted gases, and these inflame the coal, so that the combustion of the mass is produced without the approximation of any ignited body. It would, however, be easy at all times to know the state of the coals by having one, two, or three iron pipes going across the boxes in which they are put; any tendency in the coals to heat would heat the pipes also, and might be detected by a thermometer being placed in them."

Referring to Mr. Prosser's statement, "One who has Daily Experience of Fire-damp" (Manchester), says—"The steam coal of South Wales contains scarcely any iron pyrites, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It yields, however, a large quantity of fire-damp, both in the mine and for some days after it is brought to bank, which, if confined to the hold of a ship or elsewhere, would, on coming in contact with a light, be likely to produce an explosion. Leaving the hatches open was, therefore, one of the best precautions that could have been taken; and had the ventilation been continued after the ship put to sea, the explosion might, doubtless, have been avoided. It would not suit in all weathers to have the hatches open, but a couple of pipes, about 1 foot area, would serve the same purpose, and be ample for safely removing the gas as it was discharged from the coal. Indeed, the frequency of explosions on board of vessels laden with Cardiff coal seems imperatively to demand either this or some similar precaution."

The chemical operations of the Irish Peat Company commenced on the 8th inst., at their works at Athy, near Dublin, and already one important fact is stated to have been arrived at. In Sir Robert Kane's report on the process, a doubt was expressed as to the practicability of employing for the purposes of fuel the gases produced by the distillation of the peat after their condensable vapours had been secured, and upon the success of which the expense of the various products would greatly depend. This point, it is now said, has been put beyond doubt, the gases having been most satisfactorily used for the purposes contemplated. A prospect is also held out that in a few weeks the precise commercial results of the entire system will be fully demonstrated.

SELF-ACTING RAILWAY SIGNAL.—Mr. J. Winton, of North Leith, suggests a signal of this description, to show to the engine-driver of a following train the time when, or distance at which, a preceding train has passed along the line, so as to caution him in passing through a tunnel, rounding a curve, or any place that may be considered necessary. The Time Signal is effected by means of a cataract, with catches, pallets, &c. (such as are in use for regulating the strokes of large pumping engines), wrought by the engine on passing, which also raises the signal board. The arrangement is such that the danger signal remains for five minutes, the caution for another five minutes, when it shows all clear. The distance signal instead of having a cataract, has a wire rope connected to the pallets, which passes along the line to a certain distance, where it is fixed to a lever, which the engine, on passing, depresses, and sets off the signal at one or more of the stages, as may be considered best.

CAMERON'S COALBROOK STEAM COAL COMPANY.

Thursday last having been fixed by Master Richards for the appointment of an official manager under the Winding-up Act, there was a full attendance of counsel and solicitors on behalf of the respective parties who nominated. The proceedings seemed to create great interest.

Mr. SKELWYN proposed Mr. Crookill, and said he was supported by gentlemen who had presented the petition for winding-up; and although that had been held by some Masters an objection, yet in this case it did not apply, as they were parties who had been sued for the debts of the company, and, therefore, their interest was to see the company fairly wound up. The learned counsel then stated the facts relating to those shareholders termed the seceders, and said care should be taken no person was appointed having an interest with the directors, or any of the parties termed seceders; and was about to read affidavits as to the fitness of the gentlemen he proposed, when

The MASTER said, as the names of the five gentlemen proposed were all so well known and so respectable, it might be taken for granted all were fit. The only question was, who was most proper?

Mr. ROXBURGH proposed Mr. Harding, who was nominated by a shareholder, independent of all parties, and, therefore, the most proper to be appointed.

Mr. GALSWORTHY next proposed Mr. Turquand, and read the affidavits in support of that gentleman being the party most fit to be appointed, having no interest, and being quite independent of directors or of seceding shareholders.

Mr. HANCOCK then proposed Mr. Goodchap, on behalf of a gentleman, a shareholder, and said his only motive in proposing an official manager was that a party might be appointed perfectly independent, and said, emphatically, unless that was done the questions that would arise in this case could not be fairly or impartially met; but he was ready to withdraw his nomination in favour of any one else, being equally disinterested. There were those whom the MASTER should ascertain clearly had no interest, directly or indirectly; the Camerons, who had received payments of 30,000*l.*; and it might be a question whether there was fraud upon the company, with respect to the transactions relating to the sale of the property to the company; then there were the dissentient shareholders, a body of some 40 or 50 persons, who could pay calls, having by some means or other seceded, thus leaving the remaining shareholders with the responsibility which ought to attach fairly to all; and then there were the directors, whom he did not either wish to praise or blame—their conduct would be brought before the MASTER. Under these circumstances, his client being a gentleman who did not shrink from his fair responsibility, had a direct interest in seeing that a proper person was appointed. Mr. Hancock then stated he had made diligent enquiry as to the parties proposed, and although he could bring no evidence, directly, to show that any of them were in the interest of either of the parties named, he had satisfied himself that one was so indirectly; but so well was it managed, that the fact would not be apparent until after the appointment was made; that party was Mr. Hutton, a gentleman fully qualified, and in all respects eligible, but for the interest that supported him; and he implored the MASTER to sift the interest and motives of all proposing before he decided, and concluded by saying that if Mr. Hutton was appointed, justice could not be done, solely for the reasons he had advanced.

Mr. HETHERINGTON then proposed Mr. Hutton, and said he had an affidavit that that gentleman was perfectly independent; and who, from his knowledge of mining affairs, was the most proper person to wind up the affairs of a company like this.

The MASTER: What do you say to the observations of Mr. Hancock? they were pointedly put.—Mr. ROXBURGH: Mr. Hancock is entirely mistaken in his view; and I will read again Mr. Hutton's affidavit.—The MASTER: Who are the parties nominating Mr. Hutton?—Mr. HETHERINGTON then gave the names of two gentlemen, which was no sooner done than half a dozen voices exclaimed, "They are two of the seceding shareholders."—Mr. HANCOCK: The cat is now out of the bag.

Mr. FRY, solicitor to the seceding shareholders, admitted such was the case; and the great question to be fought would be between them and the remaining shareholders.

A long discussion ensued, which ended by Mr. Hetherington withdrawing Mr. Hutton, admitting that the parties proposing him seemed to have such an interest as not to justify the MASTER appointing that gentleman.

The MASTER said, it would have given him great pleasure to have appointed Mr. Hutton—a gentleman on whose assistance he could have relied; but it seemed the parties proposing him had such an interest in the question likely to arise, as to prevent his doing so; and, upon considering the claims of the other parties, he had come to the conclusion of appointing Mr. Turquand.—The decision seemed to give general satisfaction.

PENNANT AND CRAIGWEN CONSOLS LEAD MINING COMPANY.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Monday, a petition for the settlement of the affairs of this company under the Winding-up Act came on for hearing before Sir J. Parker. The mine was originally held by Mr. W. W. Mansell (afterwards secretary to the company), under an agreement for a lease for a term of 21 years, at a royalty of 1-10th, or a sleeping rent of 200*l.*, afterwards raised to 250*l.* per annum. A capital of 32,092*l.* was raised, and arrangements made for commencing to work the mine. They were unsuccessful; and in April, 1848, there appeared a deficiency of 456*l.* 9s. 8d. In June, 1848, they joined the Craigwen Company, and rules were drawn up for the regulation of the amalgamated companies. The consolidation, however, appears to have given offence to some of the most influential shareholders, who withdrew from the undertaking. Difficulties continued to increase, and the liabilities reached the sum of 80,000*l.* Mr. Bush, an auditor of the company, resisted the petition on two grounds—first, that there was no consolidated company, certain conditions not having been fulfilled; and, secondly, that the position of the company was owing to a misappropriation of funds by the directors, and that at their instance an order to direct the affairs of the company ought to have been made. The Vice-Chancellor said that, previous to 1848, the Pennant and Craigwen Companies had each a separate existence, and the present company was formed by an amalgamation of the two. Calls had been made by the amalgamated companies, all of which had not been paid, while considerable liabilities were due by the company. No dividend had been declared, and not only was it not alleged that there had been any profitable working of the mines, but there had been scarcely anything raised; nor was it alleged that there were any assets to meet the demands upon the company. He saw nothing in the objections, and thought it was a case in which it would be for the benefit of the general body of shareholders that it should be dealt with under the Winding-up Act. He, therefore, made an order for its dissolution and winding-up before a MASTER.

GALVANISED IRON COMPANY.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday last, an action was brought, on behalf of this company, against Mr. Westoby, a barrister, for payment of 200*l.*, being a call of 2*l.* per share on 100 shares. It appears, the defendant did not apply, by letter or otherwise, but a friend in the direction secured him that number of shares, on which he was induced to pay the deposit of 1*l.* per share. Calls to the amount of 7*l.* or 8*l.* per share, had been made, but defendant took no notice, and the secretary, acting on information that defendant could not pay, erased his name from the share register, and the directors forfeited his shares. In 1848 the company became insolvent, and an Act was passed to wind-up its affairs; for which purpose a call of 2*l.* per share was made, which was the ground of the present action. The counsel on both sides admitted there was no case for a jury, the whole resting on a point of law; and the Chief Baron directed a verdict to be entered for plaintiffs, for 238*l.* 6s. 8d., with leave to defendant to move to enter a nonsuit, according to the judgment of the court above.

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF COMMERCE.—A lecture recently delivered by Mr. Leon Levi, on the formation of an association for promoting one uniform code of commercial law in all countries, calculated to cement peace, extend commerce, and support the true principles of morality and justice, excited considerable interest among those to whom it was addressed. In London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Birmingham, its delivery was immediately followed by the formation of committees, to consider the best means to carry out the proposal, the idea being suggested by the compilation of a work, comprising all the mercantile statutes and ordinances of 60 countries of Europe and America, showing all the points of difference and similitude in the mercantile law of nations. The lecture has now been published by Simpkin and Marshall, accompanied by the copy of a letter from Prince Albert, who warmly supports the cause, and has kindly offered the author, if His Royal Highness can be of any use in procuring assistance from other governments, it will give him the greatest pleasure to afford it. The lecturer takes up the subject from the infancy of human society, when mutual wants gave rise to the barter of commodities; traces the formation of mercantile laws by the Tyrians, Phoenicians, and Jews; the "digest" of those laws by Justinian; the partial extinguishment of commerce by the ruin of the Roman Empire; and the revivification of maritime law by the establishment of Pisa, Genoa, Marseilles, and other seaports on the Mediterranean, by the refugees who fled to avoid the ravages of anarchy and barbarism. From the united wisdom of these relics of the law of the Roman Empire, there resulted a body of maritime laws, at once a model and a wonder of advanced civilisation and commercial refinement; and the object is to induce other countries to embody similar principles; and thus establish one simultaneous system of commercial and maritime law in every country of the civilised world. A "Statistical Chart of the Principal Commercial Countries of the World," by the same author, has been published with the lecture, giving the extent, population, revenue, expenditure, debt, manufactures, produce, mines, imports, exports, shipping, and a variety of useful miscellaneous information connected with 36 countries in Europe and America, forming a most interesting and valuable sheet for reference in statistical matters.

The city of London stands upon 620 acres. The fixed property in houses located on this small spot is estimated at 40,000,000*l.* sterling; and the value of moveable property in the city is considered to be worth 100,000,000*l.* sterling.

Original Correspondence.

PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1850 AND 1851.

Sir,—Another year is about terminating, and yet, with all the busy stir, putting on, and puffing off, mines, what is the result? As far as the copper mines go, I now purpose explaining from the facts as they really are, and your readers will then judge for themselves. I shall commence them under their various districts, in the same manner I did last year, and compare as I proceed.

Your readers will, doubtless, be disappointed at the result in Devon, after the innumerable projects, concoctions, and pretended rich mines put on during the last three or four years—sets that were only to be once set afloat, and they would swim without any further assistance, and immediately pay dividends. Above a score of them claimed to have the Great Wheal Maria lodes running through their sets from end to end. If any person had time to cull from their various communications in your Journal, and condense the whole "farago" of nonsense into a moderate focus, so that your mining readers could see the follies committed in one view, it would prove of infinite service to the community, and deter parties in future from being so easily gulled and made flats of. Sets have been divided even into quarters and fifths, to form projects under as many heads, and for mere surface skimming and share gambling.

The sum of money expended in the Devonshire district of late, in search of copper, exceeds one million of pounds sterling—the paltry sales they have made in copper is as a drop of water to the ocean; and as I have, during the present year, said and predicted, "the sum total would not pay secretaries' salaries alone." I know this is unsavory to the eye as well as palate of these gentry; but so it is, and was stated with no intention to offend, or particularise any one, and as it is a fact that "nobody can deny," it must pass muster.

On a visit to this district some few months ago, I became convinced that my former opinion of this locality would be borne out by the result, and parties lose their money by dabbling about shallow levels, fancying that as Maria made copper ore just below surface, so each of them might expect to do so. All on the west that I have visited, will find they have to go "deeper and deeper still," and until they reach better strata they will not drop the standard of copper ore by their returns of that metal. Many of them might have been doing well by this time, had they kept the sump going downwards, instead of the shallow explorations they have been and still continue making. That it will prove an extensive mining district when "deeply wrought" I entertain no manner of doubt, and I wish those success who persevere, for I have never been any other than a well-wisher to all who embark their spare capital in mining pursuits, and especially in their own country, employing the labouring population of the surrounding district.

During 1850, there were only three dividend mines in Devon; the result of 1851 in no way makes it better; only the same three to set forth, and the dividends just about a similar amount—£4,840. Devon Great Consols, during each of the two years, having paid 40,960 to the fortunate shareholders. Bedford United pays more this year, and Wheal Friendship less. May each do better for 1852, and the list be increased tenfold, according to market value of the respective shares. Devon Great Consols, at 280s., is seven years' value; Bedford, at 7s., is seven years; and Wheal Friendship, at 15s., is 9½ years.

I now proceed to East Cornwall district. During 1850 eight mines paid 45,828l. dividends from lead and copper. The falling off in this locality, during 1851, is nearly one-third, and is thus accounted for:—

Mines.	1850.	1851.
East Wheal Rose (lead)	£16,000	£2920
Par Consols	12,800	5120
Fowey Consols	1,976	—
Mary Ann (lead)	5,632	4608
Trelawny (lead)	5,720	2340

The latter to the end of May last, since which it has been necessary to make a call of 5s. per share, amounting to 2600l.—thus showing the uncertainty that attends mining pursuits; and in proof of my statements, during the last year, that mines then making dividends might, within 12 months, not only fall off in the amount, but actually have to make calls—Trelawny, Wellington, Herodsfoot, and others, have done so. The mines in this district that have made larger dividends this year than in the last, are—

Mines.	1850.	1851.
West Caradon	£1920	£3840
South Caradon	384	3840
Trehane	896	1024
Herodsfoot (end of August)	—	384
Great Polgoth	—	1000

Herodsfoot gave a dividend in August of 1844, but was obliged to make a call in Nov. of 10s. per share, or 512l. Thus it will be seen this district has not progressed favourably (especially the lead mines) during the last year—the exception being the Caradon Mines and Great Polgoth (copper and tin).

At the market price of shares, the following is the rate of years' value:—

Mines.	1850.	1851.
East Wheal Rose, at	£435 per share	6 years' value.
Mary Ann	40	44 "
Par Consols	650	164 "
South Caradon	120	8 "
West Caradon	100	63 "
Trehane	8	3 "
Great Polgoth	3	30 "

In the Redruth district two mines only declared dividends in both years—showing an increase in 1851 over that of 1850 of 5318l., or 32 p. cent. advance:

Mines.	1850.	1851.	Per share.
Wheal Buller (copper)....	£13,114	£17,920, at £560	8 years' value.
Wheal Tolgus (ditto)	3,712	4,224, at 145	8½ "

Next week I will conclude with the western district, Illogan, and the remainder of the copper mines.—ARGUS (of Truro): Dec. 17.

WHEEL BULLER.

Sir,—There is a pleasure felt by every real friend of the miner at the success of any company of adventurers. I, who have no interest at all in mines at the present time, am glad that in the case of Wheel Buller the adventurers have been so very fortunate as to find so much wealth; but I am especially glad that such honourable gentlemen as the Messrs. Davey, of Redruth, should be such large participants of that wealth. They are legitimate adventurers, rarely selling a share. But while I rejoice at the success of the adventure, there is one circumstance in connection with the management, on account of which I feel regret—I mean the very low wages paid to the labourers. I came to Truro this evening in company with two men, who have just quitted the mine, and are now on their way to Callington, in search of a better place. This is not the first time that I have heard complaints about the same thing, having heard several say that the agents are very cruel, in not allowing the men a living price for their labour. I am aware that sometimes men complain without reason; but in this instance I think it is otherwise, because I rarely hear such complaints from labourers in the other mines in the same district. I think the agents are at fault in this matter, as I cannot believe that such gentlemen as Messrs. Davey would knowingly sanction extortion of labour, any more than money, from any person in the world. I would take the liberty to direct their attention to the fact of these complaints, that they may institute an inquiry into their truth, with a view to their removal. I can assure them that the anathemas of some of the men are poured forth against the agents. If the mine were poor, the labourer should be fairly paid; and, if so, surely in a rich mine like Wheel Buller there should be no such ground of complaint.

Truro, Dec. 11.

JOHN BULL.

NANT-Y-CAR MINE.

Sir,—Paying some attention to mines, I have remarked the great want of forethought and decision displayed in the management of some, and the very decided and prudent manner in which others are conducted. Travelling lately in Wales, I was much struck with the very different management of two mines—one the Nant-y-Car Copper Mine, and the other the Coed Mawr Pool Lead Mine. The Nant-y-Car was commenced about four years since, the ore of which is of a very superior quality, but absolutely requiring machinery to raise and prepare it properly for the market. Is the capital of the mine at too low an ebb to afford it, or is the blame to be attached to the managers? From what I have heard I do not think the former, but that it arises from the procrastination and indecision of the latter.

The Coed Mawr Pool Mine has been opened scarcely a year, and certainly does the management great credit. The machinery I found nearly completed, in anticipation of raising the ore, of which there was abundance, betokening a very different, and, to the shareholders, certainly a more satisfactory, state of affairs than that visible at the Nant-y-Car, where the ore is ready, and waiting for the machinery. The Nant-y-Car is losing a pound for the sake of a penny. The Coed Mawr will, at the expense of a penny, gain a pound.

Manchester, Dec. 16.

AN OBSERVER.

THE PLATING OF IRON AND CASTING OF GLASS.—Messrs. Hawks and Crawshaw, of the Gateshead Iron-works, have just completed, for Messrs. R. W. Swinburne and Co., plate-glass manufacturers, South Shields, a huge plate of planed cast-iron, to be used for the casting of glass. It is, we believe, the largest and heaviest plate of iron that was ever planed. Its dimensions are—length, 18 ft. 4 in.; breadth, 10 ft. 10 in.; depth, 7½ in.; and its weight is 26 tons. Mr. Hosking, Messrs. Hawks and Crawshaw's engineer, constructed a planing machine for the express purpose of executing the work; and it has the peculiarity—very dangerous in a joke or an argument, but of great value in a planing machine—of "cutting both ways." A smooth surface and a dead level have been obtained—great merits in a plate for glass casting; for the more perfect the level, the less the labour that is required, and the danger that is incurred, in communicating an even and polished surface to the glass. A smaller plate, weighing 20 tons (also intended for Messrs. Swinburne's works), will shortly be placed in the machine.—Gateshead Observer.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

At an adjourned general meeting of the shareholders, held at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 18th inst.,—JOSUA WALKER, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. THOMAS (the acting director), read the minutes of the meeting, held on the 27th Nov., which was adjourned to this day.

The CHAIRMAN observed that since they last assembled they had received further despatches from the mines, and having devoted much consideration to them, and the position of the company, with Mr. Wheeler, who would have much to say upon the subject, he would at once proceed by requesting that gentleman to address the numerous body of shareholders then assembled.

Mr. WHEELER said, when he last addressed them they had nothing better than a dry statement of accounts before them, which led him, with many others, to deem it impolitic any longer to wish the concern carried on; he had since been to the office on numerous occasions, and looked over the books and documents to see how they really stood, and after consultation with Mr. Thomas and the board, he was clearly of opinion that by economy a saving of 5000l. a year might be effected, by reducing the London expenditure very materially, and making a large reduction abroad. His opinion was decidedly to give up the deep workings at the mines, and explore the large domain they possessed at shallow workings, and adopt the use of quicksilver in the separation of the metals. He was borne out in his calculations by Mr. Gibson, one of the directors, that there was little doubt of being able to pay expenses by these means, still he should advise a call of 10s. per share to be made, payable on the 1st February next. The board propose receiving no remuneration for their services, except that of their manager, Mr. Thomas. Mr. Gibson wishing to retire into the country, had resigned his seat, by which his very valuable services would no longer be available, and Mr. Wray had also given up his seat, in place of whom, if they would accept his (Mr. Wheeler's) services, free of allowances, they were welcome to them. He was a very large holder; they would then make a free working body of six, who would put their shoulders to the wheel, and by infusing fresh energies, he trusted at their meeting some twelve months hence to be enabled to congratulate them on the prosperous results; at all events, they would assemble without much loss being sustained; the catalogue of chances was in their favour, and something good might turn up. He would therefore propose—

That the company be carried on in the most economical manner possible, and the deep workings abandoned.

Mr. GRAY was happy to second it. The concern certainly assumed a very different character to what it did a month ago, when most of them thought it hopeless. He concurred in all that Mr. Wheeler had said, and should follow his steps, and those of the board, now proposed to the full extent, well assured that they all had the best interest of the shareholders at heart, and would work in unison together. He regretted the same sort of seal had not been evinced by their agents abroad; had there been any such feeling, something beneficial would have turned up long ago. They were men represented to be of great practical mining experience, and they received ample salaries, which was what they principally looked to. They had, however, failed to feel a proper interest; they had never explored around the Gongo Soco, and did not seem to exert themselves. He would reduce the enormous amount of their salaries, their expenses out and home; and to identify their interest with that of the proprietors, he would suggest they have a good per centage out of the profits; this would stimulate them to extra exertion, and lead to the general benefit of all.

Sir ISAAC L. GOLDSMID said he deemed it right to explain why he had been induced to resign his seat. The concern had not been established so long, that those who were the origin of it did not like to abandon the ship while so large a body of shareholders were content to sail in concert with them. Age and other occupations might dictate otherwise, but he really could not summon up resolution to desert the worthy chairman while he stood; he would be ready at all times to give him his best advice and assistance as to the cheapest and best mode of carrying on the concern, and in the uncertainty of mining, he would trust to something turning up to reward them all for their perseverance.

The CHAIRMAN observed that his worthy friend, the last speaker, had expressed the opinion that the concern was governed by a few men, and that the shareholders, and on the same principle, and the shareholders might rely on their cordial co-operation. He, however, regretted the loss of Mr. Gibson, whom he had looked to as the main stay of the concern.

Mr. GUEDELLA said he was happy to agree with Mr. Wheeler, the board, and others, at the steps now contemplated to be taken, that the concern might still be carried on. He believed success would follow, and should, therefore, make no remarks to disturb the harmony of the meeting.

A GENTLEMAN rose and stated he represented the Earl of Falmouth, on whose behalf he would not venture to propose that the concern be dissolved. He felt the utmost doubt that the reductions hinted at would amount to anything like the sum named. He was averse, on principle, to unremunerated services, and considered the last advice strongly confirmatory of the extreme uncertainty of gold mining to any depth. Experience showed it was only from shallow explorations any profit was derived; the deeper they went the less gold they found. Less progress was made, and at increased expense. The Maria workings were their only resource. He did not think the directors ought to incur further outlay, or make a call, for carrying on so uncertain an operation.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the last speaker had said the last speaker could not, however, move an amendment for him, being no shareholder.

Mr. BARCLAY stated that at the last meeting Mr. Wheeler and himself were of one opinion, that the company ought to be wound up, and he continued of that opinion, in face of all that had transpired since; he should, therefore, not hesitate moving an amendment, that the company be forthwith dissolved.

Mr. GROVE seconded the amendment.

Mr. BUTTS stated he was a large holder, and had recently been favoured with several interviews with the board, and he was decidedly for going on; those who wished to retire could avail themselves of the market value (about 30s. per share) and do so. They would find parties ready enough to take the shares of their hands.

Mr. JOHN WRAV, a director, observed that nearly 1500 shares were held by executors, who would not be warranted in paying any call; they could, however, dispose of the shares in the market.

A GENTLEMAN stated that he appeared there on behalf of two ladies, having represented them at several preceding meetings of the company, in which they were original holders, and now wished the concern wound up; but from what had transpired that day, his advice to them would be decidedly to pay the call and go on.

Mr. WARRINGTON hereupon rose, and said that he would give Lord Falmouth, Mr. Barclay, or any other shareholder 30s. per share for all they respectively held.

The CHAIRMAN observed that time was progressing. He must call attention while he put the amendment, which he did, when 9 hands only were held up for it, and upwards of 20 against; a large number remaining neutral.

Mr. Wheeler's motion was then put and carried by a large majority—the dissentients being only nine, as before.

Mr. BARCLAY then expressed himself perfectly satisfied that the great body of shareholders thought better of the concern than he did; and he considered it more than likely they could not part company.

Mr. WHEELER proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.—Mr. BARCLAY seconded it, and it was carried by acclamation. The same compliment was paid Mr. Wheeler, for the pains he had taken to obtain perfect information of their true position, and the able manner he had explained it to the meeting.—The meeting then separated.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE.

A bi-monthly meeting of shareholders in this company was held at their offices, King William-street, City, on Wednesday last, the 17th inst.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were fully confirmed. He then begged to call their attention to the objects of the present meeting, which was for the purpose of passing the accounts to the present time, and also for considering the propriety of immediately erecting a water-wheel and stamps for crushing the tin ore for market. He was happy to state that, by the reports of various eminent and disinterested agents, who had been sent expressly by parties to investigate the mine, and found it in a very lucrative state, such as would leave no doubt on the minds of the shareholders that the investment was likely to be a truly profitable one; and he had great pleasure in laying before them the report, which he believed would meet with their approbation.—The SECRETARY then read the following report:—

"In referring you to a report of the meeting, held at Anderson's Hotel, on 17th Oct. last, your committee beg to congratulate the shareholders on the present prosperous state of the mine, and that the report read at that meeting has fully realised their most sanguine expectations. A rich tin lode has been discovered, which will yield large profits to the company, as appears by the reports published in the Journals of the 22d and 29th Nov. and the 6th and 13th inst.; the committee also believe that the copper lode already discovered will prove very productive, and that, by continuing to drive the deep adit south, they will soon intersect the south copper lode, which will at once decide the exact and proper locality for the erection of a steam-engine. Your committee also recommend the immediate erection of stamping power, for the purpose of crushing and rendering the tin ore fit for the market. And your committee beg leave to lay before you a statement of the expenditure of the mine up to the present time, by which it will be perceived that there is a balance in favour of the company, amounting to 2485l. 18s. 5d. Your committee therefore appeal for a favourable confirmation of the undertaking now before you, and trust that by a continuation of the confidence now reposed in them, they will in less than four months be enabled to declare a handsome dividend."

C. F. ASH, Esq., stated he had great pleasure in proposing that the report now read be received and adopted; there was sufficient to justify them in carrying out the objects of this undertaking, and that copies of the report, with resolutions, be printed and forwarded to each shareholder, and also published in the Mining Journal of Saturday next.—J. BLISSITT, Esq., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. GABRIEL moved, that the committee be empowered to provide the water-wheel and stamps, and such other apparatus as may be necessary to proceed with the working of the mine.—Mr. MOLYNEUX seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. W. DARE moved, and Mr. MOLYNEUX seconded, that a vote of thanks be given to the chairman, when the meeting separated.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD AMALGAMATION COMPANY.—Among the many associations projected for working auriferous ores in Australia, this company is particularly deserving of notice, inasmuch as the plan proposed does not involve the purchase of any mineral grants, but simply comes in aid of the miner, whom the association will assist in his operations, by affording him a ready market for his produce—their object being to purchase ores containing gold, or other metals, and to establish works for extracting and refining the same, as well as to contract with the owners of mines or diggings for the extraction of the gold from the ores or auriferous stuff, at a certain per centage. Machinery of the most approved construction, for the treatment of gold ores, and for the extraction of the metal by amalgamation or otherwise, will forthwith be despatched from England. The sum of 5000l. is calculated will be sufficient to purchase the preliminary machinery and stores, and to commence the works of the company in Australia on the site which will have to be selected for that purpose. No estimate can be formed of the returns which may be derived from this undertaking, but there cannot be a doubt but that a large per centage of profit upon the capital may be realised; while the risk is comparatively small, and can only arise from a failure of the gold-bearing region itself. The reports recently received from Australia all agree that gold exists in abundance over a large tract of country. The directors are highly respectable, comprising the names of several influential gentlemen, well known in the mercan-

tile world. The secretary is Mr. John Phillips, so long in the employment of the Real del Monte Company. The mechanical arrangements are to be under the immediate superintendence of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, who are appointed engineers of the company. The company is already provisionally registered, and the deed will be ready for signature on the 24th inst. The deed does not limit them alone to the reduction of gold, but allows the resources of the company to be employed in the extraction of other metals from the ores. No mining risk is incurred, and the most profitable (that of reduction) is alone pursued. There remains but little doubt that, under the judicious superintendence of the Messrs. Taylor, a watchful economy will be exercised, so as to afford a remunerative profit to those whose capital is invested in the undertaking.

BRAICH GOCH SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES.—These quarries are situated in the parish of Tal-y-Llyn, Merionethshire, east of the Cader Idris mountain range, and about seven miles from the port of Aberdovey, and cover an area extending over 111 acres, held under lease, of which 48 years are unexpired, at a royalty of 1-10th. The slates produced from them are considered equal to any in the principality, and are of that beautiful blue colour and fine texture so generally admired. The great difficulty and expense attending slate quarries is their opening; these, both in quantity and quality, as well as the capabilities of the quarries, have been fully proved, and only require to be more extensively opened. Mr. St. Pierre Foley in his reports speaks most highly of the property as a permanent and profitable investment; and when sufficiently developed to employ 100 slate makers, he estimates the make of slates at 13,552l. per annum, with a profit of 7218l.; and 15,600 tons of slabs, with a profit of 12,000l. Even on the small workings, during the development of the quarries in 1848, 1849, and 1850, the make was 1596l., leaving a profit of 517l. 6s. 10d. Having thus thoroughly tested the resources of the quarries, and desirous to extend the works by erecting more efficient machinery, and opening them on a scale commensurate with their capabilities and the increasing demand for the material, it is proposed to divide the quarries into 14,000 shares, at 1l. per share, thus making a capital of 14,000l. The proprietors have so much confidence in the soundness of the undertaking, and its future success, that they are willing to accept for their interest 5800l. in shares to that amount, thus leaving 8200 to be disposed of to the public. A deposit of 10s. per share to be paid on signing transfer, and no further call to exceed 5s. per share, of which 21 days' notice will be given. This undertaking is not considered a speculative adventure, as the value of the quarries is tested by extensive openings, and considerably productive returns.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

The number of pumping-engines reported for the month of Nov. is 21—the quantity of coals consumed being 1325 tons, lifting, in the aggregate, 13,000,000 tons of water 10 fathoms high—the average duty of the whole is, therefore, 49,000,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of a bushel of coal.—The following have exceeded the average:—

Mines.	Engines.	Length of stroke.	Load in pounds.	Load per sq. ft. of piston.	Strokes per min.	Consumption of coal in lbs. per bush.	Millions of bush. of coal.	Lifted 1 foot by 1c.
Great Work.	Leed's 60-in.	9-0	55,343	15-2	6-6	1708	60-5	72
North Roskear.	70-in.	10-0	58,512	12-1	3-7	1480	51-1	61
Carn Bre.	Sims's 50 & 90	9-0	62,720	24-8	2-9	1023	51-1	61
S. W. Frances.	75-in.	11-0	70,672	13-1	3-3	1512	53-0	63
United Mines.	Taylor's 85-in.	11-0	99,065	15-8	5-1	3361	61-6	73
Ditto.	Hocking's 85-in.	10-0	97,517	14-4	6-9	4000	57-5	68
Tywarthay.	Gardiner's 80-in.	10-0	79,916	13-7	8-3	3912	55-0	66
East Wh. Rose.	Michell's 85-in.	10-0	83,328	13-2	4-2	1430	50-3	60

[Abstract from Browne's Cornish Engine Reporter, from 20th Oct. to 20th Nov.]

PUMPING ENGINES.

Number reported	23
Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs.	13-2
Average number of strokes per minute	5-0
Gallons of water drawn per minute	3814
Average duty of 15 engines, being millions lbs. lifted 1 foot high, by consuming 1 cwt. of coals	67-8
Actual horse-power employed per minute	807-0
Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs.	3-7

ROTARY ENGINES—WHIMS.

Number reported	21
Number of kiddles drawn	55,941
Average depth of drawing, in fathoms	137-4
Average number of horse-whim kiddles drawn the average depth, by consuming 1 cwt. of coals	50-4
Average duty of 13 engines, as above	21-3

STAMPS.

Number reported	6
Average number of strokes per minute	10-5
Average duty of 4 engines, as above	47-4
Actual horse-power employed per minute	148-2

PUMPING ENGINES DOING HIGHEST DUTY.

Great Polgoth—80-inch single	Millions 100-9
Par Consols—80-inch ditto	97-3
Fowey Consols—80-inch ditto	93-7
West Fowey Consols—60-inch ditto	81-7
Great Polgoth—67-inch single	81-1
Par Consols—72 and 36-inch Sims's combined	79-8
Trelawny—50-inch single	73-1

WHIM-ENGINES.

Fowey Consols—22-inch double	39-8
Great Polgoth—22-inch double	38-8
Fowey Consols—22-inch ditto	35-0
Par Consols—24 and 13-inch Sims's combined	22-7
Great Polgoth—22-inch double	22-0
Par Consols—24-inch single	22-0

STAMPING ENGINES.

Great Polgoth—35-inch double	63-3
Tinocroft—36-inch ditto	56-2
South Caradon—36-inch single	42-7

THE PATENT WATER-BALLAST STOWAGE BAGS AND PUMPS HAVE BEEN TESTED, and met the approval of practical men. The Public is respectfully informed that all is now prepared for FITTING UP SHIPS, by application to Mr. KIRK, at the Works, GIBSON'S-BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, where a pamphlet and illustrations may be obtained, or forwarded to parties, and where all inquiries will be fully replied to.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 15, 1854.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

No. 7, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1844.

TRUSTEES.
Lieut.-Colonel the Right Hon. LORD GEORGE PAGET, M.P.
Rev. JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, D.D. (Cantab.), Lewisham.
GEORGE STONE, Esq., banker, Lombard-street.
MATTHEW HUTTON CHATTO, Esq., Regent.

This Society combines the advantages of Life Assurance with those of a safe and profitable investment of capital. The plan is original, and cannot be adopted by any other institution without contravening the enactments for the regulation of joint-stock companies.

IMPORTANT AND PECULIAR ADVANTAGES:—Policies are absolutely INDISPENSABLE, and made PAYABLE to the HOLDER BY SPECIAL ENDORSEMENT—thus saving the expense of a transfer deed, as well as legacy and probate duty. CAPITAL STOCK:—This stock is altogether distinct and separate from the Depositors' Stock in the Investment Department. It constitutes, with the Premium Fund, a guarantee for the engagements of the Association, and has been provided in order to render the security of the assured complete.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE:—The entire profits belong to the assured, and are divided annually amongst the holders of policies on which five or more yearly premiums have been paid. HALF CREDIT:—Credit given for half the amount of the annual premium for the first five years, without security. The sums for which credit is given may be liquidated out of the profits from time to time allotted to the assured. STAMP DUTY:—No charge made to parties assuring in this branch for stamp duty on their policies.

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ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT GENERALLY:—Premiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, or quarterly—in one sum, or in a limited number of payments. Thirty days allowed for payment of Renewal Premiums, but Policies having 1 year, may be revived without the exaction of a fine, on satisfactory proof of health, and on payment of premiums in arrears and interest.

FOREIGN RESIDENCE:—Liberty to travel and to reside abroad without extra charge has been greatly extended; and special licences for particular places, and general licences to proceed to any part of the world, are granted on moderate terms. Officers in the Army and Navy assured at the Tabular Rates, when not engaged in active service.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS:—Medical men are in all cases remunerated for their reports. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS:—Policies payable 3 months after satisfactory proof of death.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT:—The object of this department is to open equally secure and profitable channels of investment for the surplus capital of the assured, and the prudent savings of

THE BUCKFASTLEIG DISTRICT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

My attention was particularly directed to the Buckfastleigh Mine, where I found the operations chiefly confined to driving adits, which is now in about 40 fms., and taking into consideration the dip of the lode, there are some fathoms more to extend to intersect it: the end appears to be disordered by some small intersecting branches; but, notwithstanding, I think it is very metalliferous; and there is no doubt the result of the operations will be good, if carried out economically.

The Dean Prior Mine is likely to be wound up, the result of the workings being very unsatisfactory.

At Avon Consols Tin Mine they are erecting the machinery, and a powerful water-wheel for pumping; but the operations do not appear spirited. The mine is situated in a beautiful channel of white decomposed granite, and, judging from its character, I think it would be the most productive mine in the neighbourhood, if properly carried out.

At Runnford Coombe Tin Mine the researches should be extended east, when I have no doubt, at a deeper level, the result would be large deposits of copper ore. The Old Brimpts Tin Mine is in a very unsatisfactory state: much dissatisfaction appears to exist among the parties connected with the concern; and many complain of having been misled by the agents—the returns not being near what they were reported.

South Plain Wood Copper Mine has much improved about the adit level. No doubt, when the lode is cut in the bottom level, the result will be profitable. The Ashburton Tin Mines are progressing very satisfactorily.

STAFFORDSHIRE COPPER AND LEAD MINES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

In noticing the general proceedings of mining in this district, I am happy to see once more a beginning in the once celebrated Old Ecton Hill, which is known by the name of Clayton Mine, and is under the management of Samuel Bonsol, Esq., who will, I trust, ere long, bring out a mine worthy of notice.

Immediately to the north of Old Ecton Mine is situated the Dale, which forms a part of the North Staffordshire Mines, in a similar stratum to that of Ecton (grey limestone), and producing many strong and kindly lodes, or veins, a set which holds out great promise to the adventurers; and I am glad to say, from good authority, that it is anticipated to erect efficient machinery to prove this valuable speculation.

About four miles north-west is situated the New York and Rillage Mines: the former is now in full operation, and they have just commenced driving a deep level from the bottom of the engine-shaft, to intersect the different veins, from which most favourable results are expected. In the latter they have principally confined their workings to above the adit level, from which they have produced some good specimens of copper.

About a mile south-west of New York Mine is situated the well-known Mixen Mine, which is fully expected to commence working in the early part of next spring, by a respectable Cornish company, who doubtless will be well remunerated for their outlay; and although Staffordshire copper mining was known at an early period, it may be said to be only now in its infancy.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

On the summit of Paul Hill, near Newlyn, a large engine-house has recently been erected, and other requisite buildings are in progress towards developing the underground riches supposed to run through the extensive sett, now in course of working by a spirited proprietor.

A correspondent from Carne Barys, in Buryan, suggests the working of a mine on this hill, which he considers to be above the general run of mines, and not a speculation; numerous veins and tin courses there intersect each other at right angles, even at the surface, yet possessing a back of many fathoms high. Two good lodes are visible to the eye, and exploring the ground by cross-cut would undoubtedly make discovery of a larger number. The spot has hitherto been neglected by gentlemen who have a taste for mining pursuits; they have made a beginning at Paul, which may induce them to notice Buryan.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—This adventure is about 350 fms. to the east of Alfred Consols, in Gwennar, Cornwall. Several shafts have already been sunk, and adit levels driven to a considerable extent. In the shaft, where the work is at present concentrated, the men have laid open a productive lode, improving in depth, and have already brought to surface several tons of fine lead ores. In going down, the lode is increasing in size and value, and from indications will be productive of great riches in depth. There are 7 tons of ore already dressed for market, worth from 12s. to 13s. per ton; and even from the present workings sufficient ore are being raised to pay all costs, and leave a balance to credit of mine. It has been ascertained that the lodes of Alfred Consols pass directly through the sett of East Alfred Consols. Captain Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear Mine, is the managing agent, and Mr. J. J. Reynolds, of Threadneedle-street, the secretary. At the first general meeting, last week, at the office, it was ascertained the whole of the shares had been appropriated to a highly respectable body of adventurers.

RHOWIDOL AND BACHEIDON MINES.—The late extraordinary discovery of lead ore was first made at shaft No. 2, only 13 in. of soil covering it; it has since produced upwards of 4 tons per fm., for 5 fms. sinking—20 tons having been raised; they then came upon a small spring of water. It was between this shaft and No. 4 that the immense rock, noticed in our last, was found, 14 feet long, 6 feet wide—estimated to be worth 2000s. per fm. Shaft No. 4, is represented to be worth 1 ton per fm. From No. 5, the best quality lead was extracted from the bottom of the shaft. No. 6 is sunk near the west end of the ore ground; it is between these two shafts the cross-course intersects the lode, and has heaved it out of its course, north 47° east, and south 47° west. On the north side of Bacheidon Hill, facing the dressing floors, they are driving north what they call a 20 fm. level, though it will not be that in the perpendicular; but as the lode dips north, it will be about 20 fms. deep. On the south, a 20 fm. level is driving under shaft 5; this level will intersect four of the lodes, all dipping north. From the crushing mill, the Bacheidon Mountain rises to the "Bwlch Goch" 900 feet, at an angle of 31°; the perpendicular height is 463 feet; the ground is represented to be of the easiest description, and no machinery for draining will be required for many years.

WHEAL PROVIDENCE (South Sydenham).—A great discovery has been made at this mine about 30 fms. west of the whim-shaft, in a winze sinking under the adit about 15 ft. The lode is 4 ft. wide, carrying a leader 8 in. wide of silver-lead, the remaining part of which is leady throughout—a very rich lode indeed, and will, I have not the least doubt, amply repay the fortunate shareholders. I am also informed that the 14 and 22 fathom levels are driven back within 35 fms. of this rich bunch, and a shaft sunk 9 fms. under adit, and, when communicated, it will not only ventilate the mine, but put the agents in a position to set tribute pitches at a very low rate. Adjoining this sett, to the west, is Stoke Climaland Consols—a sett granted by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall for 21 years, at 15th dues, 20 years of which are unexpired. This is an extensive piece of ground, being about a mile square, and has every advantage for working to any depth with water-power. A promising lode has been opened on, about 5 ft. wide, composed of floukan, soft spar, mundie, and mica, impregnated with lead. This is the Wheal Carpenter lode, and has just the same appearance. An adit level is now driving to cut it, which will be done in about a fortnight, when it will be driven on its course until it intersects the Wheal Providence lode. The hill, in most places, rises to the angle of 36°, consequently the adit will come in nearly 70 fms. deep, and at the intersection of the Providence and Carpenter lodes, the usual results may be expected.

WHEAL TOM.—We understand that Captain John Floyd has resigned his situation as agent of this mine, and Captain William Rowe, late of Polberro Mine, St. Agnes, has been appointed in his place. From his long practical knowledge of mining, combined with economy, great hopes are entertained that the workings of this mine will prove productive to the shareholders. The splendid engine erected and built by Mr. E. Mare, of Plymouth, is ready for work, and will commence the first week in January. From the peculiarly favourable situation of this sett, being in kilas on the junction, on the north flank of the granite, and adjoining east of Holmbush, the lodes of which are now highly productive going east, and immediately adjoining Wheal Tom, leaves little doubt as to the ultimate result of this undertaking.

PRICES OF MATERIALS.

As Charged at Stray Park Mines in the following months:—

DESCRIPTION.	SEPT.	OCTOBER.
Coal, carriage included	per ton 13s 6d.	13s 6d.
Timber, balk	per foot	0 8d.
Iron, common	per cwt.	5 3
"suggested	14 0	14 0
"hoop	28 0	28 0
Lead, sheet	40 0	40 0
Tallow	40 0	40 0
Oil, linseed	per gall.	2 6
Powder	per 100 lbs.	33 0
Candles	per dos.	4 6
Shovels	per set.	36 0
Hills	per doz.	1 4
Safety fuse	per coil	0 3

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION, STOMACH, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Persons suffering from any derangement of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the tone of the stomach, increase the appetite, and purify the liver. For bowel complaints it is admirable, as it removes every primary cause of them, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. Nervous or sick headaches and lowness of spirits may be speedily cured by taking a course of Holloway's Pills. Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. under the 90 fm. level, the lode just as last reported; in the same level, this shaft, it is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 70s. to 80s. per fm. No. 1 winze is communicated to this level, which is good for the ventilation of the place. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking under the 80 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 50s. per fm. The ground in Wyld's shaft, sinking under the 80 fm. level, continues favourable, and we hope by the end of the present working month, it will reach the 90 fm. level. On Saturday last we set the cross-cut to drive south of Wyld's shaft to four men, at 21s. 2s. per fm. In the 90 fm. level, west of Field's engine-shaft, they are driving on the south part of the lode; no change here since last report. Our tribute setting for December, over the 80 fm. level, is as follows:—First pitch to six men, at 1s. 4d.; second, to six men, at 1s. 4d.; third, two men, at 1s. 4d.; fourth, six men, at 1s. 4d.; fifth, six men at 1s.; sixth, four men, at 1s. 9d.—in all, over this level, 30 men, at the average tribute of 1s. 3d. in 11. The tributes over the 70 fm. level are—first pitch, to six men, at 1s. 4d.; second, four men, at 3s. 9d.; third, two men, at 1s. 4d.—making the average tribute over this level 2s. 11d. in 11.

BEACON.—In our deep adit level the lode is very much improved, with good stones of tin disseminated through it. We are down to water in Tellam's shaft, and are driving towards the lode; in doing so, we have cut a leader of tin, and I expected we should have cut the lode before this, as there is water issuing from the branches. The shaft in the north part of the sett is improving for tin as we go down; the shaft in the south is sinking in favour of the ground, and we are getting a few thousand ounces of tin driving to cut the Great Bryn lode. Would you let me know the cost of one of the double-acting balanced pressure wheels, with 30 ft. fall of water, that will perform a 10-horse steam power, as we must have a wheel and stamps soon? You will be surprised when I tell you we have found in the north-west part of the Beacon sett, some of the best China clay that is risen in the county; we are going to put men to work on it immediately. I should have sent you a box of tinstuff, but I want to cut Tellam's lode, to inclose some of it in the box; you shall have it in a few days, and I hope it will be satisfactory.

BEDFORD UNITED.—We are driving by the side of the lode in the 115, east of the engine-shaft and west of Andrew's winze; north of the said winze we have cut into the capels of the lode 3 ft.; they prove hard and troublesome. The lode in the 103 east is as last reported. The 90 east is composed of spar, mundie, and ore; the lode is 3 ft. wide. In Rundle's winze the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in the 80 will produce from 3 to 4 tons per fm. Warner's winze in the 80 is sinking by the side of the lode. The 47 west yields some stones of black and yellow copper ore.

BODMIN WHEEL MARY CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is down to the back of the 40, in very favourable ground. No. 6 lode, in the 30, continues productive since last report; the lode in the present level is 3 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is good work. We have drawn up 50 kibles, and commenced dressing.

BOLENOWE.—The engine is now being put in, and in about a fortnight will be in course of erection.

BORINGTON PARK.—Murchison's shaft is down about 14 fms. 3 ft. below the adit level; it is going down in a highly mineralised channel of ground, with small branches of lead, mundie, and spar, underlying towards the lode; there are great quantities of water issuing through these branches, which makes the shaft very wet. We have driven the adit level, since last report, 7 fms., and have found some good stones of lead. I intend driving this level to the limits of our sett with all possible dispatch.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The 30 fm. level is extended west from the shaft about 2 fms., the ground favourable for driving. There is nothing done in the 20 west for the last week, as we have been obliged to put the men about other work; the lode in the 20, back of the 135, is 8 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; ditto, west of shaft, 8 to 10 cwt. per fm. The lode in Hallett's engine-shaft is 5 ft. wide, with a slight mixture of ore. The lode in the rise in the back of the 20, north of the shaft, is 5 ft. wide, yielding from 8 to 10 cwt. per fm.

CALLINGTON.—At the north mine, the lode in the 135 fm. level, north and south of the diagonal shaft will average 12 inches wide; the composition of it is quartz, white iron, mundie, and stones of lead; although it is not without lead, there is not enough to pay, so far as we have opened on it, but still we would advise the driving of both these levels, as there are several shoots of ore in the bottom of the 125 fm. level which have not been reached by the bottom level, but when we get under them a great improvement may take place, but we would not advise the sinking of the diagonal shaft deeper at present. The lode in the 125 fm. level, north of the diagonal shaft, is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, soft kilas or clay-slate, in the midst of which there are several small strings of lead, and occasionally we find big lumps of lead; the ground being moderate throughout this level, it can be taken away at a small cost, and so far as we have proceeded it has left a small profit in this quarter; the bottom of this level cannot be made available until drained by the 135, hence the reason for prosecuting those bottom levels. The lode in the 125 fathom level, south of the diagonal shaft, is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, white iron, and stones of lead, a very kindly lode indeed, and improving as we near the counting-house shaft; the latter we are obliged to suspend until drained of its water, which we are pushing on to accomplish as fast as possible. 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sumed shortly. The prospects are considered highly favourable, and the engine will be removed to Fisher's engine-shaft, to enable them to explore the concern to a greater depth.

At the East Pool Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 233/ 12s. 10d.; labour cost, October and Nov., 879/ 19s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 298/ 16s. 4d.; dues, 36/ 13s. 5d. = 1449/ 2s. 2d.—Copper ore sold, 917/ 4s. 3d.; arsenic, 34/ 10s.; tin, 148/ 9s. 4d.; water drainage, 100/; leaving balance to the next account, 248/ 18s. 7d. The 120 cross-cut is driving to cut Tincroft north lode, ground favourable. The 100 is worth 5/ per fathom. The 80, east of cross-course, is worth 15/ per fm. for tin and copper ore. The 70 east is worth 10/ per fm. All the ground opened in the 70 and 80, on Tincroft lode, is good tribute ground: 20 pitches are working by 53 men, the average tribute 10s. 6d. in 1/.

At West Wheel Darlingdon meeting, the accounts showed—Labour cost for eight months ending Sept., 476/ 0s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 2382/ 5s. 2d. = 2858/ 5s. 4d.—By call, 1280/; leaves a balance against the mine of 1578/ 5s. 4d. A call of 25/ per 64th share was made.—[We shall give the agent's report in our next.]

At Wheal Catharine quarterly general meeting (C. J. Wicker, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 401/ 1s. 11d.; by call of 5s. on 1024 shares, 256/ 1s. 11d.—Payments in August, 39/ 7s.; September, 65/ 12s. 4d.; Oct., 98/ 4s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 186/ 14s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of the adventurers, 267/ 3s. 6d. [The report will be found among our Mining Correspondence.]

At the last meeting of Wheal Fortescue, tenders for 80 shares, out of 156 forfeited, were accepted at 1/ each, leaving 76 for sale in the pursuer's hands: 147 more were declared absolutely forfeited for non-payment of calls, and transferred into the pursuer's name for disposal, the same as the preceding.

At East Tolgus, there has been a good branch of ore in the adit end last week, and half a ton has been drawn to surface; it continues in the end, now 8 in. wide, for 2 ft. high. The shaft is sunk 10 fms.

At Cwm Erfin, the levels are poor. The rise over the 10 fm. level, on north lode, still looks well, and the rise from the 45 and the sink from the 30 are also yielding good ore—40 tons of ore were sampled last week.

East Daren continues to look well, and now the crushing mill is at work a sampling of 50 tons of ore may be expected about the first week in Jan., if the weather is propitious.

From Tincroft Mines, the report is highly favourable, and will be found in another column. Highburrow tin lode, in the bottom of the engine-shaft, below the 152, is worth 32/ per fathom; the level east, 6/; east of Martin's shaft in the 142, 12/; and 132, 10/ per fm. for tin and copper; the stopes in the back of the latter, 15/. The rise on Dunkin's lode from the 100 is communicated to the 90; and east and west are two pitches working at 2s. 6d. in 1/ and one at 2s. in the back of the 90. At Stainsby's they have cut the caunter, with good stones of copper. All the other parts of the mine are progressing satisfactorily, and yielding fair profits. The advance on tin will prove of some further advantage to them.

At the Carbone Mine, they expect to get the engine to work in Jan., and return the capital in 1852. The report will be found amongst the British mines; and we beg to refer our readers thereto, as it is of an interesting character, and worthy of perusal.

At the Keswick Mines, at Brandley's, in the 20 fm. level, they have cut through 25 fms. of ground, which will yield on an average 30 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The 31 will lay open about 5000/ of ore ground. The Salt pump is also worth 30 cwt.; Kelly's rise, 15 cwt.; Hewetson's, 20; and other parts from 8 to 10 cwt. per fm.; altogether the prospects are exceedingly pleasing—the mine working to a profit. The last parcel sold was 30 tons; the like quantity is now on the mine, dressed and dressing.

At West Wheel Russell, the lode in the winze sinking below the adit, west of the Tamar River, has decidedly improved, keeping its size, and producing good work for 18 inches wide, with gossan and stones of ore throughout the remaining part. The water being on the increase and springs high, Messrs. Rundle and Bayley have consented to the agent attaching a line of rods to the new wheel, and keeping the winze dry for sinking—the sum required to do this being 100/. The work is in progress, and next week they hope it will be complete.

We learn that a course of copper ore has been discovered in Botallack Mine, estimated to be worth 100/ per fm.

Two stones of silver lead ore from the North Tamar Mine produced—one from the adit 14 in 20 for lead, and 107 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore; the other from the rise produced 14 1/2 in 20 for lead, and 81 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore.

We have during the week been requested by parties largely interested in the undermentioned mines to alter the amount paid on the shares, which, if correct, show that the following calls have been made, of which we had no previous information—viz.: Duke of Cornwall and Trenance, 1/ per share each; Daren, Esgair Lee, and West Friendship, 10s. each; and Wheal Neptune, 1/ 10s.: amounting to the sum of 8212/. We shall be ready to receive any corrected particulars the parties may furnish us with.

During the week shares have changed hands in Devon Great Consols, Alfred Consols, West Alfred Consols, North and West Basset, St. Aubyn and Grylls, East Buller, Trelawny, South Tamar, Molland, West Providence, Garreg, Trevelyan, West Russell, Mary Ann, Speedwell, Chiverton, Trebarvah, Carn Valley, Boringdon, East Boringdon, Zion, Allt-y-Crib, Bedford United, Wheal Golden, Mining Company of Ireland, West Polgoth, North Tamar Consols, West Wheel Rose, East Trescoll, North Trelawny, West Callington, St. Agnes Beacon, Galt-y-Myn, Melin-Llyn-Pair, Wicklow Copper, West Tolgus, Condurrow, Wheal Tom, South Tolgus, Wheal St. Agnes, &c.

In Foreign shares the dealings have been in—St. John del Rey, Cobre, Santiago, and United Mexican.

The market for the Californian gold mining shares has been quiet during the week, with little change in prices. In the shares officially marked in the Stock Exchange, a moderate number of transactions has occurred, besides occasional dealings in the others, but there is no particular movement, although the accounts of the still increasing yield of quartz mining in California, even with the inferior mechanical means available there, are so stimulating. It is satisfactory to notice that the companies lately established here appear to perceive the necessity of promptitude in carrying out their arrangements. A large portion of the passengers taken out by the Medway, Royal Mail steam packet, which left Southampton for the West Indies on Wednesday, consisted of miners, including the staff of the Agua Fria and Nouveau Monde Companies. The last quotations of these shares are—Agua Fria, 1/2 to 3/4 prem.; West Mariposa, 1/2 to 3/4 dis.; Ave Maria, 1/2 to 3/4 dis.; Golden Mountain, 1/2 to 3/4 prem.; Nouveau Monde, 1/2 to 3/4 prem. The Agua Fria Gold Mining Company have received from Col. Frémont a renewed lease, extending the original term from seven to twenty-seven years.

The prosecution of mineral enterprise in Australia is likewise engaging an increased amount of attention, as is evident from the number of gold mining and gold reducing projects already submitted to the public, in addition to the large number of embryo schemes which have not yet attained that degree of consistency. The shares of the new English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, which has contracted for the smelting of the Burra Burra ores, are regarded with favour, and command a premium of 1/2 to 3/4. The British Australian Gold Mining shares also are firm at 1/2 to 3/4 prem.

At the Imperial Brazilian adjourned general meeting, on Thursday, (J. Walker, Esq., in the chair), the recent advices from the mines induced the board, and Mr. Wheeler (one of the largest proprietors) to come to a different conclusion than that entertained on the 27th of Nov. Accordingly, Mr. Wheeler explained fully (as will be seen in our report in another column) their united sentiments, which was to abandon all unprofitable deep workings, and confine themselves to the prosecution of those at and near the surface, more particularly the Maria workings. A lengthened discussion ensued by the parties pro and con, and an amendment proposed by Mr. Barclay, seconded by Mr. Grove, for the dissolution of the company, met with only nine supporters, upwards of 20 hands being held up against the same, and a large number of shareholders refusing to vote. The original motion was then carried, the board consenting to act without remuneration. By practising economy in London, and at the mines, they estimated a yearly reduction in the expenditure equal to 5000/.

The advices from the Alten Mines are to the 29th Oct. The estimated produce for that month is 960 tons of copper. At United Mines, the lode is much compressed. At Woodfall's, the tributaries are raising small parcels of good quality ore. At Raipas, the shallow adit and stopes are yielding fair returns of good purple ore, and looking better than for months past. The stopes in Friske's sink, in the Old Mine, are more productive. At Carl Johan's, the level is held to an old working, and they are about to sink a winze to explore the lode deeper. The winter having set in, all surface operations are suspended.

The advices from the Linares Mines are to the 6th Dec., from Captain Curry. San Antonio winze is sinking at 850 reals per fm., and 1/2 real per arroba for saving the lead; it is down 1 fathom, and has produced 1 ton of lead ore. The stopes east of Tanteo yield from 2 to 3 tons per fathom. The 45, east of Shaw's, is opening tribute ground, and is worth 1 ton per fathom. Buena Ventura winze turns out about 5 tons of ore per fm.; La Esperanza, about 2 tons; 20 tribute pitches are working at an average of 31s. per ton, dressing included. The raisings for November (five weeks) are 280 tons, and they safely calculate on having 260 tons for this month. Lead ore weighed in to December 6, 47 tons 12 cwt.: total in stock, 270 tons 2 cwt. Pig-lead smelted, 25 tons 3 cwt.: total in stock, 520 tons 3 cwt.

The Australian Mining Company have received advices from Captain Alfred Phillips to the 16th Sept., which will be found in another column. A very heavy thunderstorm on the 18th of August caused the creek to rise 11 ft. higher than ever remembered, and destroyed the ford, consequently putting the stampers idle; an accumulation of halvans are at the mill. They are raising some excellent ore from the stopes in the back of the 10.

The Worthing Mining Company have received despatches from the mines to the 9th Sept. The engine went to work on the 26th August, and keeps the water at about three strokes per minute, notwithstanding the great quantity of rain that had fallen. The shaft is down from surface 12 fms. 1 ft. 3 in., sinking at 30/ per fm. The lode in Gully's south end is 22 feet wide, 16 of which is hard spar, the other 6 feet softer spar, deeply tinged with iron, and contains specks of ore and munda. The opinion of the committee and agent seems to be that no great produce will be derived from the winze in the bottom of Gully south end, until the engine-shaft is 5 or 6 fathoms deeper, and in a different stratum. That change is expected a about 10 ft. below the present workings. The water will now be no impediment, and as six miners and three labourers are in the sump, they ought to be down that depth by Feb., and sooner, if a favourable change takes place in the ground. Such a desirable event is calculated upon by Capt. Richards, who states that there "seems to be an indication of our fast approaching the bottom of the limestone." The agreement for the lease of the Maria Mine has been signed; four miners and two labourers are employed there, under the superintendence of Captain Simmonds, of Wheal Friendship, a mile distant, and whose salary is to be 5/ per month. He requests a portable engine of 12 or 14-horse power may be forwarded without delay, which will carry down the workings about 35 fms.

Advices have been received from the Patent Copper Company, dated Adelaide, 25th Sept. The company, after having experienced a good deal of interruption in its works by reason of the severe drought which had prevailed, had recommenced its smelting operations. The quantity of copper which the company was making was about 50 tons per week, which quantity was on the increase. The Burra Burra Mine was producing an abundant supply of ore of excellent quality, and the latest quotation of the shares is 166/ buyers, and 181/ six months.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that the market has been very good for mining shares throughout the week, the demand in some cases exceeding the supply. This is particularly noticeable in St. Aubyn and Grylls, which have run up 2/ per share; Tremaynes, Alfreds, and a few others, are in good request, and business could be done in Gustavus, Pendarves, West Tolgus, &c. Trebarvah have been more inquired for, and would find buyers at fair prices.

There is a moderate amount of movement in the market for Barre shares this week, and good prices are obtainable. British North American shares are marked at a considerable advance, but Provincial of Ireland are rather weaker. The sales reported are—Australasia (40/ paid), 39 1/2; British North America (50/ paid), 48 1/2; Colonial (25/ paid), 25 1/2; London Joint Stock (10/ paid), 18 1/2; London and Westminster (20/ paid), 29 1/2; Provincial of Ireland (25/ paid), 44 1/2; Union of Australia (25/ paid), 35 1/2; Union of London (10/ paid), 15 1/2.

Dock shares are firmly supported at the late rise, and London stock has further advanced to 120. Commercial stock is worth 85 1/2; East and West India, 145; and St. Katharine, 81. In Steam-Boat shares the feature of the week is a considerable rise in Peninsular and Oriental, which have advanced to 75, whilst the new shares (10/ paid) are marked 17 1/2, 18 1/2, and 18 1/2; Royal Mail Steam, 80 1/2; General Steam Navigation, 27 1/2. In the market for Insurance shares prices are well maintained, and there is an advance of 4/ in Royal Exchange stock, besides an improvement in British Commercial shares. The General Reversionary and Investment Society's shares are quoted 99; Equitable Reversionary, 107 1/2 ex div.; London Reversionary, 44; Reversionary Interest, 100 1/2. Miscellaneous shares—Assam Tea Company, 9; Australian Agricultural, 15; Australian Trust, 20 1/2; Anglo-Mexican Mint, 24 1/2; Canada Company, 49; Hudson's Bay Stock, 206; South Australian, 23 1/2; Electric Telegraph (A) shares (20/ paid), 20.

GOLD IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Letters from Hawaii state that gold in great abundance had been found there.

ARIGNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—Yesterday, Master Senior reported that upon inquiry into the circumstances of the company, he found it necessary that they should be wound up.

TYWARSHAYLE MINES.—(From a Correspondent).—They expect to sample 300 tons of copper ore on the 3d proximo. This sad falling off in produce has caused the party to give notice to the Royal Duchy of their intention to let in the water to the lower levels very shortly. All tutwork labour has ceased, and an increased number of tributaries have gone to work, to bring away all the ore they can find, with the greatest expedition.

From St. Just we learn that the greater part of the mines in that locality are in a very prosperous state—the price of tin advancing; and, altogether, the prospects seem of a most cheering nature, giving full and remunerative employment to the resident labouring population and those around the district.

GEOLOGY OF WESTMORELAND AND YORKSHIRE.

At the Geological Society, on the 3d inst., the Rev. A. Sedgwick read a paper on the Pennine and Craven faults, and on some of the Palæozoic rocks of Westmoreland and Yorkshire: it commenced with a general account of the direction and characters of the two great faults or breaks, known to geologists as the Pennine and Craven faults, which intersect one another near Borradale and Stanemoor, stress being laid on the complicated nature of the disturbances along the "carboniferous" chains, at the base of which these great breaks occur. Both faults were produced near the end of the "Palæozoic" period; but the fact of the magnesian conglomerate, near Brough, having been tilted by the action of the Pennine fault, in the same manner as the carboniferous beds on which they rest, whilst the same conglomerates, near Kirby Stephen, rest almost horizontally on the edge of the beds which have been tilted by the action of the Craven fault, shows that they were not strictly contemporaneous, the Craven fault being the older of the two. The other rocks were solidified and elevated before the existence of the carboniferous limestone, and before the epoch of the Craven and Pennine faults. These lines of fault were, probably, not so much produced by well-defined axes of elevation as by unequal pressure, produced by a very uneven surface of the old strata, urged upwards by new forces of elevation, not acting on single lines, but affecting large tracts of country at the same moment. It is to be remarked that the breaks of the carboniferous strata along these lines of fault, do not always appear to pass downwards into the Cambrian and Silurian strata, on which the carboniferous mountains rest. The carboniferous limestone of this district (exhibiting considerable variations of mineralogical character, and at Smardale Beck containing a broad intercalated band of ripple-marked red sandstone of great interest) appears to have been deposited partly over, and partly abutting against an ancient ridge, formed of the contorted and elevated older rocks, partly, perhaps, subaerial, and partly submarine, striking nearly in the actual direction of the Craven fault. Hence, at a subsequent period of elevation, this ancient ridge may not only have mechanically produced the fractures of the Craven fault, but also defined its direction. The older rocks, however, were probably rent asunder in many places along the line of disturbance which produced this fault, and some of its great cross-fractures have affected the older rocks as much as the overlying carboniferous beds, giving rise to a series of lateral valleys, such as those on both sides of Ingleborough, and those between Clapham and Horton, in Ribblesdale; and it is to these lateral valleys that we owe our knowledge of the series of old and highly inclined rocks that form the base of the carboniferous chain. From the detailed account of several sections thus obtained, it appears that the Conistone limestone, and Conistone flagstone, which form the base of the fossiliferous slates of Westmoreland, may be clearly traced from Ravenstonedale through the upper part of the Rother, across the valley of the Dent, and again from ravines above Ingleton to Horton, in Ribblesdale. This conclusion is based both on the mineral character of the several groups and on their fossils. Finally, the author states he now returns to his first-published opinion—viz., that the Conistone limestone is the equivalent of the Bala limestone, and not of the Caradoc sandstone; but this question, as well as some other points of classification and nomenclature, he reserves to a future communication.

LEAD ORES

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTON'S LEAD ORE.

Bidders.	Douglas, Isle of Man, Dec. 13.	Amount Bid.
J. P. Eytton (purchaser)	10 0 6
Walker, Parker, and Co.	9 18 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	10 0 0
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	9 8 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	9 0 0
W. J. Cookson and Co.	9 5 0
Tamar Smelting Company	8 14 0

SOLD AT THE MINE.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Tamar	38	£17 8 6	T. Somers.
ditto	42	18 12 6	ditto
East Wheel Rose	50	13 6 6	R. Mitchell & Co.
ditto	50	13 6 6	T. Somers.
Callington	23	13 7 6	R. Mitchell & Son.
Armaghagh	47	10 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	13	6 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled November 26, and Sold at Swansea, December 16, 1851.

Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.
Santiago	98	11 1/2	£ 8 14 6	Kapunda	73	30 1/2	£23 16 6
ditto	88	11 1/2	8 14 6	ditto	72	27	21 13 0
ditto	85	11 1/2	8 13 6	ditto	55	27 1/2	21 13 6
ditto	62	22	17 6 6	Knockmahon	68	7 1/2	5 18 0
ditto	54	22	17 6 6	ditto	35	10 1/2	8 8 6
ditto	40	21 1/2	17 7 0	Sydney	50	24 1/2	19 0 6
ditto	36	18	14 13 0	ditto	11	16	12 18 6
ditto	8	7 1/2	61 15 0	Tungkillo	47	17 1/2	13 19 0
ditto	7	7 1/2	61 15 0	Gyfron	14	20 1/2	16 13 6
Berehaven	124	10 1/2	8 6 0	ditto	10	8	5 18 6
ditto	116	10 1/2	8 6 0	Malaga	14	15 1/2	12 2 0
ditto	92	10 1/2	8 6 0	Wallah Wallah	3	23 1/2	19 1 0
ditto	78	10 1/2	8 9 0	ditto	2	13 1/2	10 11 6
				ditto	1	30	23 10 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Santiago	478	£6317 9 6	Tungkillo	47	£555 13 0
Berehaven	410	3417 10 0	Gyfron	22	281 9 0
Kapunda	300	4495 13 0	Malaga	14	169 8 0
Knockmahon	101	683 8 0	Wallah Wallah	6	121 16 0
Sydney	61	1093 8 6			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
English Copper Company	242	£2990 3 1
Freeman and Co.	153	1285 2 8
Pascoe Grenfell and Sons	78	659 2 0
Sims, Williams, & Co.	113	2133 10 0
Vivian and Sons	180	2674 9 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	227	2652 10 6
Mines Royal	118	1030 17 10
Schneider and Co.	67	1211 16 3
British and Foreign Copper Company	77	1084 9 2
F. Bankart	74	1763 15 0
Total	1339	£17,435 15 6

Copper Ores for Sale Dec. 23.—Cobre, 91, 85, 72, 59, 57, 55, 53, 13, 10, 106, 96, 92, 74, 60, 47, 19, 13, 71, 68, 67, 61, 58, 49.—Berehaven, 105, 112—Lackamore, 39—Spanish, 32, 18, 13, 3, 8.—Total, 1616 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	109 1/2	£ 8 4 6	£ 99 16 0
Foreign	29 1/2	16 4 0	89 14 0
Sale	164 1/2	£13 0 0	£92 5 6
Totals—British, 533; Foreign, 806 = 1339 tons (21 cwts.)			

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	95 1/2	£ 7 15 6	£100 9 0
Foreign	18	14 2 6	93 16 0
Sale	11 1/2	£ 9 6 0	£95 17 6
Totals—British 672; Foreign, 304 = 1276 tons (21-cwts.)			

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Dec. 3, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, Dec. 18.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Gt. Cons.	108	£3 15 0	West Caradon	58	£5 3 0
Wheal Josiah	98	4 5 0	ditto	37	7 12 6
ditto	97	5 10 0	ditto	35	4 10 6
ditto	93	4 13 0	ditto	14	20 15 0
ditto	81	7 15 0	Marke Valley	94	2 18 6
ditto	64	5 18 0	ditto	85	2 18 6
ditto	58	4 5 0	ditto	72	2 18 6
ditto	55	4 7 0	ditto	24	2 5 6
ditto	54	2 3 6	ditto	22	3 0 0
ditto	52	5 10 0	Holmbush	81	3 8 0
ditto	51	10 18 0	ditto	72	6 12 0
ditto	50	6 10 0	ditto	69	3 3 0
Wh. Fanny	103	6 4 0	Fowey Consols	86	6 18 6
ditto	80	5 16 0	ditto	79	5 3 6
ditto	67	6 3 0	ditto	50	4 16 0
ditto	62	5 11 6	Wheal Friendship	79	7 1 0
ditto	43	2 13 0	ditto	76	5 14 0
Wh. Maria	63	5 8 0	ditto	45	4 10 6
ditto	33	7 16 0	Phoenix Mines	70	6 6 0
Wh. Anna Maria	70	3 10 6	ditto	68	12 5 0
ditto	69	4 9 0	ditto	60	7 18 0
ditto	27	5 8 0	Bedford United	82	5 15 0
ditto	25	13 2 0	ditto	63	4 13 0
West Caradon	93	13 7 6	East Wh. Rose	51	5 17 6
ditto	92	8 2 6	East Gunns Lake	33	3 16 6
ditto	71	6 7 0	Cartwheel Consols	26	3 1 0
			Wheal Gorland	15	5 17 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons.	108	£3 15 0	Fowey Consols	215	£1244 7 6
Wheal Josiah	1502	£8155 11 6	Wheal Friendship	218	1264 3 6
Phoenix Mines	70	6 6 0	Bedford United	145	764 9 0
Wh. Anna Maria	400	3529 18 6	East Wheel Rose	51	250 12 6
West Caradon	300	863 11 0	East Gunns Lake	33	126 4 6
Marke Valley	222	967 19 0	Cartwheel Consols	26	79 6 0
Holmbush	222	967 19 0	Wheal Gorland	15	87 15 0

Average Standard..... £100 16 0 | Average Produce..... 8 |
 Average Price per ton..... £3

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"K." (Loughborough) is informed that our Share List is weekly distributed to the Mining Exchange and 14 influential brokers. The prices quoted are extracted therefrom, and therefore, correct as far as we know, for we are not holders or dealers ourselves. As "K." intends to sell out of the mine he particulars, he will prove the fact as to the reality of obtaining the higher or lower figure, and he will then oblige us by sending the quotation correct. We doubt his getting any premium.

"A Shipwrecked Miner on the North Coast of Cornwall."—We have received a long communication on the present state of the share market in some of the principal towns in Cornwall, and which our correspondent represents as unprecedently gloomy, owing, as he states, to the shameful jobbing in shares of sets which were never taken up with the intention of working them, but only to raise a premium on the shares. His remarks throughout, we believe, would generally apply to more places than Cornwall; but as similar cautions and observations have appeared, and are continually appearing in our columns, the insertion of the communication would be superfluous. He complains of a clique of five persons, to whom he granted five-sixths of a set which he had taken up on the north coast of Cornwall, turning round upon him, and, by collusion with a party in connection with the toll, obtaining a renewal of the set without his name being inserted, and cheating him out of the agency. We have no doubt such things are too often perpetrated; but we do not see any good end which would be answered by our going further into the matter here.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—We have received a note from Mr. Fenton, on the subject of his relinquishment of the office of secretary to this mine, held by him from the period of its commencement; and we consider it due to him to add, that the accounts were regularly passed at the bi-monthly and other meetings of the shareholders, held from time to time, and that the two gentlemen appointed to audit them, previous to their delivery over to his successor, have testified to their correctness, and signed them accordingly.

CORNWALL RAILWAY.—A correspondent says it is fully anticipated there will be a good demand for shares in this line, as soon as certain arrangements are effected, and the workings resumed.

BRECON AND WHEAL JANE.—"A Disinterested Looker-on" says the adventurers of these mines deserve praise for their legitimate plan of working, in opposition to the gambling system too frequently pursued.

"Veritas" must apply to Mr. Fenton, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, for information respecting the Nafaline Tin and Copper Mine.

WHEAL HAWLEY.—"J. P."—Our opinion is, that prosecuting this mine in depth will be the most certain way of settling disputed opinions as to its value; by sinking deeper the strata may be more settled, and show better prospects than some consider it does at the present moment. Doctors differ, and so do mine agents and shareholders.

"A Reader" asks why the bi-monthly statements from several mines merely say "cash received," instead of "calls received," and "received for the mineral sold" (if any)?

"E. B. D." (Tipperary).—Sulphur is obtained from pyrites by sublimation, and leaving the volatilized sulphur to condense in chambers; but it would be quite impossible usefully to give any description of the various apparatus employed, in the columns of a newspaper. The prices of the materials mentioned may be obtained on application to any of the large houses in London or Liverpool; in the former—say, Messrs. Brandram Brothers, Sile-lane; Blundell, Spence, and Co., Upper Thames-street; S. B. Parker, Copperas-lane, Deptford, and many others, which may be found in the Directory. Probably an advertisement would obtain the readiest information as to where the best market is to be found for sulphur, ochre, &c.

"Argus" (of Truro) informs us that the letter of "A Miner" (Rodruth), in the Journal of the 6th inst., is incorrect, as regards the agents of Messrs. Mason and Elkington—they belong to the "old party." The allusion is to Mr. F. Bankart, who, in that week, for the first time, made his appearance at the Cornish ticketings.

"Ajax" wishes to know what progress has been made at the Cranfaut Copper Mine, in North Wales?

ERRATA.—Mr. Mushet, "On Machines in the Exhibition," in the first letter, last paragraph, 12th line, should have been a full stop between "explanation" and "and giving." In the third letter, fifth line from bottom of the fourth paragraph, for "intentionally," read "intentionally." Fifth paragraph, read "Peril," for "Pere."

HOWARD AND BACHEIDON LEAD MINES.—A correspondent inquires what amount per 250th share has been paid up in this company, and whether a call was made at the last meeting?

"Commercials" (Bishopsgate).—Under the French Code of Commerce there are three distinct kinds of partnership recognised—"en nom collectif," "en commandite," and "anonyme." In the first the partners are individually liable for all the engagements of the partnership. The second consists of one or more partners ("solidaires"), who are individually liable for all engagements; and others ("bailleurs de fonds" or "commanditaires") who are only liable to the loss of the amount of funds which he has, or ought to have, placed in the partnership, but he cannot act in, or be employed by, the management. The "anonyme" partnership is only distinguished by the designation of the object of the undertaking, and not by the names of any of the partners. The directors do not contract any responsibility by reason of their executive office, and all the partners alike are only liable to the loss of the amount of their interest in the partnership. There is also another form, called "association en participation" but it is not much acted on, nor is it subject to the formalities prescribed by law for other partnerships.

In answer to several inquiries—as soon as some necessary arrangements are completed, an announcement will be made respecting Mr. Little's electro-galvanic belt, with list of agents, where it can be procured, &c.

"J. B."—The dividend now declared from the Real del Monte Mining Company is the final one.

MINING IN DERBYSHIRE.—"T. T." denies the soundness of the legal propositions contained in "A. P.'s" last letter on the High Peak Act, and, therefore, respectfully declines to further carry on the correspondence. That "T. T." confidently looks forward to the time in which both "A. P." and "C. F." will be satisfied that the Act is defective on the points suggested by "T. T." and that "A. P." has mistaken the legal principles upon which he grounds his arguments.

Will "R." oblige us with the prices at which the shares he refers to were done? We are at all times thankful for corrections—our object being to present as correct a list as we can procure.

"A Subscriber" (Horrabridge), writing respecting Yeoland Consols, should have furnished his name. Capt. Nance always signs his reports, and we dare say can justify all he has asserted of the lode on Horoborough Down and its produce.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—Under this heading, in last Journal, River Tory should be River Tery. TESTIMONIAL TO MR. M. WILLIAMS.—"A Miner" is anxious that a general holiday should take place, that a grand demonstration may be given to the "King of Cornish Enterprise," on the day of presentation.

"A New Subscriber."—The extract to which our correspondent refers is so explicit, so clear an elucidation of the law as it at present stands, that we trust it will be a caution to him as well as others, how they join a company, whether for gold-seeking or any other purpose, which proposes to limit the individual responsibility to the number of shares held, whether by deed or any other act of the mere partners themselves. Such professions are too often held out as a snare to catch shareholders, and in case of failure will most certainly prove a delusion. Statements in prospectuses are not law; but, as stated in the last paragraph in question, no shareholder in an English company, although legally constituted, can possibly tell to what extent he may be liable, even to his last farthing, unless it be incorporated by Royal Charter, Special Act of Parliament, Letters Patent under the Great Seal, or by the general Act for that purpose—1st Vic., cap. 73. It is true he has a good action against all his co-partners, but in such case the lawyers, we expect, would come in for the lion's share.

"A Subscriber" (Dublin).—A note addressed to Messrs. Kelly and Co., Old Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn, London, will obtain all the information required.

"Cicero" (Exeter) inquires whether the large claim made by Mr. George Bingley, the late commissioner to the Cophio Mining Association, upon that company has been arranged, and if not—why?

WHEAL GOLDEN.—Mr. J. Tubb states that he has received a very handsome reply to his letter from Mr. Thorne, the chairman of the company, and will thank that gentleman to lay his recent communication before the adventurers at the next general meeting, as agreed on. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Tubb has been greatly deceived by another party as to a set in Perran, as also a set in St. Agnes. We hope, however, he will find the forthcoming year more prosperous than latter ones appear to have been, and that he will not have so much reason to complain of the treatment of his "friends" in London and Cornwall.

"J. S." requests to know whether George and Charlotte and Præd Consols are working or not, or where any particulars of their doings can be seen?

"We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the Mining Journal. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

"It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20, 1851.

The Mining Journal is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

By the 25th section of the 10th and 11th VICTORIA, c. 17, the Legislature has provided that compensation shall be made to the owner, &c., of mines for any damage that may from time to time be incurred by him by reason of the establishment of water-works. The clause enacts, that except where otherwise provided for by this company, and the mineowner, &c., such company shall from time to time pay to the owner, &c., of any mine, extending so as to lie on both sides of any reservoirs, buildings, pipes, conduits, or other works, all such additional expenses and losses as shall be incurred by him, under the following circumstances:—1. By reason of the

severance of the lands over such mines by such reservoirs or other works.—2. By reason of the continuous working of such mines being interrupted.—3. By reason of the same being worked under any of the restrictions contained in the statute 10th and 11th Vic., c. 17, or the special Act of the company; and 4, by reason of the taking of any mines not purchased by the company, and which cannot be obtained either by reason of making and maintaining the water-works, or by reason of any apprehended injury from the working thereof by section 22d. The clause then proceeds to declare if any dispute or question shall arise between the company and the owner, &c., of the mine touching the price of the minerals, the same shall be settled by arbitration, as provided by the Lands' Clauses Consolidation Acts:—

Section 25.—Except where otherwise provided for by agreement, the undertakers shall from time to time, pay to the owner, lessee, or occupier of any mines of coal, ironstone and other minerals extending so as to lie on both sides of any reservoirs, buildings, pipes, conduits, or other works,—all such additional expenses and losses as shall be incurred by such owner, lessee, or occupier, by reason of the severance of the lands over such mines or minerals by such reservoirs or other works, or of the continuous working of such mines or minerals being interrupted as aforesaid, or by reason of the same being worked under the restrictions contained in this or the Special Act; and for any mines or minerals not purchased by the undertakers which cannot be obtained by reason of making and maintaining the said works, or by reason of such apprehended injury from the working thereof as aforesaid; and if any dispute or question shall arise between the undertakers and such owner, lessee, or occupier, as aforesaid, touching the price of such minerals, the same shall be settled by arbitration in such manner as is provided by the Lands' Clauses Consolidation Act if the undertaking shall be situated in England or Ireland, and by the Lands' Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act if the undertaking shall be situated in Scotland.

The Lands' Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845 (8th Vic., c. 18) is the statute according to which disputes as to compensation are to be settled. The material sections include from the 22d to the 68th. They provide that, if the damage do not exceed 50*l.*, it shall be settled by two justices; but if it exceed that sum, either by arbitration or jury, at the option of the mineowner, &c. It must be remembered that the 8th Vic., c. 18th, applies to England and Ireland only; and that Scotland is governed by another, though similar Act. The 26th section enacts, that for better ascertaining whether mines are being or have been worked to the damage of the water-works, the company may, after having given 24 hours' notice in writing, enter upon any lands through or near which its works are situated, and wherein any such mines are being, or are supposed to be, worked, and to enter into and return from any such mines, or the works connected therewith, and for that purpose may make use of any apparatus or machinery belonging to the owner, &c., of the mine, and all necessary means for discovering the distance from the water-works to such parts of the mines as are either being or are about to be worked.

Section 26.—For better ascertaining whether any such mines are being worked or have been worked so as to damage the said works it shall be lawful for the undertakers, after giving 24 hours' notice in writing, to enter upon any lands through or near which the said works are situated, and wherein any such mines are being worked or are supposed to be, and to enter into and return from any such mines or the works connected therewith, and for that purpose it shall be lawful for them to make use of any apparatus or machinery belonging to the owner, lessee, or occupier of such mines, and to use all necessary means for discovering the distance from the said works to the parts of such mines which are being worked or about to be worked.

The 27th section declares that nothing in the 10th and 11th Vic., c. 17, or the special Act of a water-works company, shall prevent it from being liable to any action, or other legal proceeding to which it would have been liable, for any damage or injury done or occasioned to any mines by means or in consequence of the water-works, in case the same had not been constructed or maintained by virtue of the 10th and 11th Vic., c. 17, or of special Acts.

Section 27.—Nothing in this or the special Act shall prevent the undertakers from being liable to any action or other legal proceeding to which they would have been liable for any damage or injury done or occasioned to any mines by means or in consequence of the water-works, in case the same had not been constructed or maintained by virtue of this Act or the special Act.

With the 27th section closes the statutory enactments relating to mines in connection with water-works. They are, for the most part, identical with those which govern the working of mines, &c., near or under railways, which we intend also to lay before our readers.

Our columns again this day unfortunately present a numerous list of fatal and appalling accidents among our colliery population, arising from the same several causes which it is our painful duty periodically to record. Nor can we be so much surprised at their frequent occurrence, when we consider the reckless conduct of the men, and their tendency to screen each other when in fault, or even their overlookers, when through negligence, or something worse, they are the proximate cause of these calamities. At the investigation which took place on the occasion of the Killingworth Colliery explosion, recorded by us a few weeks since, it was supposed that it was occasioned by a man imprudently lighting his pipe through the wire-gauze of his lamp, but the real cause has now accidentally come to light, although it was known both to the agents and colliers at the time of the inquest. On this important point we have been favoured by Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, colliery inspector, with the following communication:—

THE LATE KILLINGWORTH EXPLOSION.

Sir, I deem it my duty to publish, through the medium of your Journal, an important fact concerning this explosion, in the hope that it may serve as a salutary caution, both to managers and workers in fiery collieries.

The evidence at the inquest showed that, upon the air in the workings becoming unsafe for naked lights, safety lamps were introduced, with orders that no candles should be taken beyond a certain point. Upon the third day after this regulation the explosion occurred, whereby nine lives were lost; and in the absence of any decisive evidence, it was surmised that one of the colliers had been guilty of the imprudence of lighting his pipe through the gauze of the lamp.

It is now, however, ascertained that one of those unfortunate men had provided himself with gunpowder and candles, with a design of covertly blasting the coal; therefore, with no presumption, is that he had, with similar recklessness, carried his naked candle through the separating safety lamps, and so caused the explosion. However, the extraordinary part of the affair remains to be told—viz.: that this important fact was well known both to the colliery agents and the colliers during the inquest, but kept back, thereby depriving the coroner and jury of the opportunity of publishing a salutary caution to all those who might be tempted to disregard the discipline and regulation of collieries under similar circumstances; therefore, with that view, and with the approbation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, I hereby publish the above, in the hope that it will operate as a solemn warning.

MATTHIAS DUNN, Mine Inspector.

At the inquest held on the bodies of the sufferers at the Woodthorpe Colliery explosion, recorded in the MINING JOURNAL last week, the same backwardness and unwillingness to give clear and explicit evidence manifested itself in nearly all the witnesses. Indeed one of them, PHILIP KAY, fenced about so much, and his answers were so reluctantly and perty given, that the coroner threatened to commit him for contempt of court, and several of the jury exclaimed that he ought to be severely punished.

From all the evidence in this case, and particularly that of Mr. MORRIS, the Government Inspector, it appears that the most shameful laxity and carelessness prevailed in the ventilation and general underground arrangements of the mine. There was but one shaft, divided by a brattice of deal boards only one inch in thickness, and only 1000 cubic feet of air per minute coursed through the workings, when at least six times that quantity was necessary for safety. These, again, were obstructed, in the most slovenly manner, by heaps of slack and rubbish left to accumulate, which reduced in various parts the sectional area of the airways from twelve to six, and even a less number of superficial feet. There was but one single trap near the shaft where it should have been double, as upon that depended the entire ventilation. Wooden partitions for the board holes were provided, and laying about, but were not put in their places; had there been one in Hobson's board hole, it is probable the foul gas might have been carried off. The overlooker, JOSEPH OLDFIELD, appears to have been totally ignorant of the most simple principles of ventilation, and the general requisites for good colliery management. He appears also to have been a careless idle man, seldom in the workings; and, instead of going down of a morning before the men, he would stand at the pit's mouth and see them descend; and on the occasion of the explosion, on a Saturday, he who should have been the first to learn the extent of the mischief, did not go down until Monday. He has, however, to answer to his

country on a charge of manslaughter; but Mr. JOHN RHODES, the owner, has much to answer for in keeping such a man in so responsible a position. Among the other accidents, will be found a serious boiler explosion, by which one man was killed; at the inquest on whose body the coroner regretted that better men were not employed, as in this case the engineman appeared to know no more about the engine than any of the operatives about him. Some fatalities have also arisen from falls of roof, and two through the breaking of the ropes; in one of which cases it had evidently been cut nearly through by some miscreants, who, we trust, will not escape detection.

Great as has been the advance in practical science in every branch of our social industry during the past half century, next to the almost magic rise and progress of the railway system, there has been no enterprise which has so advanced the interests of the human family, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the interchange of ideas, and the rapid communication between nations, in whatever part of the globe they may be situated, as steam navigation. By it storms and calms are alike practically set at defiance, and a voyage to China, India, or America, are now little more regarded than was in former days a sail to Gravesend. This wondrous change is evident to all, and as a proof of the still increasing benefit conferred on mankind by its mighty power, and the progressive character of the principle, we need but refer to our report of the eleventh annual meeting of the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, which will be found in the MINING JOURNAL of the 6th inst., some remarks on which an unusual pressure on our space has prevented us from making, but to which we now with pleasure refer. At the first annual meeting, in December, 1841, we find a profit realised during the year's operations of 50,614*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* on a paid up capital of 367,240*l.*, exclusive of a grant from the East India Company of 100,000*l.* In 1844, we find their profits had reached the sum of 65,052*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* In 1845, the year's profit amounted to 82,975*l.*, the capital then being 1,000,000*l.*, and the fleet numbering 25 vessels of 25,958 tons, and 8740 horse-power, besides two iron steamers on the Nile, and a steam tug on the Mahmoudieh Canal. From the eleventh annual report above referred to, we find the capital augmented to 1,500,000*l.*, the profit on the year's operations 84,606*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, the fleet consisting of the following vessels:—

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S FLEET.

SOUTHAMPTON AND ALEXANDRIA SERVICE.			
Ripon	1500	450	Horse-power
India	1400	450	"
Bentick	1800	520	"
SUZ AND CALCUTTA SERVICE.			
Hindostan	1800	520	"
Precursor	1600	500	"
Haddington	1500	500	"
Oriental	1600	500	"
BOMBAY AND CHINA SERVICE.			
Singapore	1300	500	"
Ganges	1300	500	"
Malta	1225	450	"
Achilles	1000	400	"
Pekin	1180	430	"
Braganza	800	280	"
INTENDED FOR SUZ AND CALCUTTA SERVICE.			
Pottinger	1400	450	"
CALCUTTA AND CHINA SERVICE.			
Eria	850	280	"
Lady Mary Wood	650	260	"
Shanghai—screw	700	100	"
CALCUTTA LOCAL SERVICE.			
Canton	400	150	"
CONSTANTINOPLE AND PENINSULAR SERVICE.			
Sultan	1100	400	"
Euxine	1100	400	"
Tagus	900	280	"
Montrose	650	240	"
Iberia	600	200	"
Madrid	500	160	"
Jupiter	600	200	"
VESSELS BUILDING.			
Himalaya	3000	1200	"
Beval—screw	1800	400	"
Madras, ditto	1200	300	"
Bombay, ditto	1200	300	"
Chusan ditto	800	100	"
Total	35,455	11,500	

These profits, it may be necessary to remark, are all nett, after providing out of the earnings the usual reserves for wear and tear, insurance against sea risk and depreciation; also for expenses contingent on placing several of the company's steamers on their respective stations in India, China, &c. Dividends have been regularly paid from the first year of from 7 to 8 per cent. per annum, and the present position of the company marks it as one of the most prosperous, and important to the public at large, of which the metropolis can boast. There is one feature in the report which is more than usually interesting and important—the allusion to the railway through Egypt; which, in connection with the Peninsular Company, will effect so beneficial a revolution in the transit to India and the east generally; the large staff of engineers conveyed in the company's September steamers have commenced operations, and the works will be carried forward with all possible speed. It is also gratifying to know that his Highness the PACHA continues to evince the same desire to improve the transit by every means at his command, as has hitherto marked his exertions.

Another important event of the year's operations has been the complete overhauling and refitting both of hull and machinery of the *Bentick*, at a cost of about 35,000*l.*, and she is now believed to be a better vessel than when new; her passenger accommodation has been greatly improved and extended, and she left Southampton with the India and China mails on the 20th Nov. She arrived at Gibraltar on the 25th, one of the quickest passages on record. She frequently made 13 and 13½ knots an hour, an increase over what she accomplished previous to her alterations of about 3 knots. She had scarcely been 24 hours out before her passengers, previously shivering on the quay at Southampton, were basking on her decks under a warm and genial sun. Such is the spirited enterprise which has brought this company to its present proud position, a spirit which does so much credit to its active executive, and one which might be imitated with much advantage by other large companies.

Among the results which may be expected to ensue from the discovery that Australia is likely to become a great gold-producing country, is one of considerable importance, as affecting the banking business of the colonies. Giving, as it is hoped it eventually will, a powerful stimulus to the trade and commerce of the various districts, it will be the means of causing a vastly increased circulation of capital, the principal portion of which must, of course, pass through the banks. This is, indeed, at present the prevailing topic of consideration. At the half-yearly meeting of the BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, held on Monday, the 15th inst. (OLIVER FARREN, Esq., in the chair), the report of the directors stated that the discovery of gold in New South Wales was an event not merely of colonial but of national importance; and its progress had been carefully watched by the directors, in so far as it might affect the prosperity of the bank. While it might reasonably be expected that the ultimate result would be the general and permanent welfare of the Australian colonies, yet the immediate and temporary consequences were less certain; and the directors had looked anxiously for each succeeding communication. They were, however, enabled to assure the proprietors that the reports received from the superintendent and the managers, which came down to the 16th of August, had had the effect rather to allay than increase apprehension. At that time, no serious derangement of the relation between labour and employment had taken place; and although there had been a great rise in the price of many of the necessities of life, it did not appear that any extraordinary degree of speculation had followed.

The winter season, beyond which period, it would be observed, the information did not reach, would, however, tend to check the tide of population flowing to the gold districts. The influence of a milder season must be unknown until further advices were received.

In the meantime, the directors could assure the proprietors, not only that the chief officers of the corporation appeared to be fully aware of the necessity of increased caution in all transactions, but that such steps had been taken as they believed would protect the bank from danger under the present circumstances.

The affairs of the bank continued steadily to improve. The debt of the Bank of Australia, and the position of the old accounts, might be considered as no longer casting any uncertain influence upon the future course of the bank. There was no doubt that by this time the former was completely discharged; while the securities held against the latter had been so far realised, or reduced in their estimated value, as to enable the directors to state that the amount of undivided profit shown in the last report was not only sufficient to meet any loss that would arise in winding up such of these dependencies as remain unsettled, but to leave a balance towards the creation of a reserve fund, which the directors informed the proprietors at the last annual meeting it was their intention to establish.

Under these circumstances they considered that they were justified in dividing amongst the proprietors a larger amount of the profits; and they had the satisfaction to announce that, unless unexpected information of an untoward character from the colonies should require them to alter their resolution, it was their intention in April next to increase the yearly dividend upon the capital stock of the corporation from 4 to 5 per cent.

These are cheering and satisfactory conclusions; and from the little conversation which took place among the proprietors it was evident they were so received; the bank is undoubtedly in a more prosperous and eminent position than at any former period; and from the improved prospects of the colony, and the general increase of commercial prosperity, it is probable a largely augmented business is still in store for it.

The magnificent discoveries of the existence, in large quantities, of gold in our Australian colonies, is daily becoming of more importance, not only to the settlers and the real holders of land there, but to the people of Great Britain at home. If the search for gold be an inducement to emigration to a country producing that precious metal, the comparison over California is inestimably in favour of Australia: the former is yet totally unsettled, and overrun with hordes of the outcasts of society of every nation jealous of the British name; the latter, inhabited by our own brethren, protected by our own laws and arms, and the country at, and for scores of miles around the gold districts, rented or purchased by farmers and graziers, who can largely aid in supplying the necessities of life. No man, however, should rashly make up his mind to any locality until he has satisfied himself that, by proper exertion, he shall be able to reap a plentiful harvest from the soil he has fixed upon for his operations; and, from a well-written pamphlet by Captain J. E. ERSKINE, R.N., just published by T. and W. BOONE, New Bond-street, we are enabled to lay before our readers a tolerably detailed account of the discoveries already made, and the future prospects, with the position of society and the influence which the gold "mania" may have had on it. This narrative was written while the author was on his passage to England, and it details, in a vivid and interesting manner, the history of gold seeking from the first public announcement of the discoveries in May last up to the most recent arrivals of information.

It appears, that as early as the beginning of 1849 a very fine specimen of gold in quartz was brought into Melbourne, found by a shepherd, one or two days' journey from the town, and shown by Mr. LA TROBE, the superintendent, to Sir CHARLES FITZROY, the governor of New South Wales. The general feeling was, however, one of incredulity, and many, said to have some knowledge of mineralogy, declared the specimen an artful fabrication. Subsequently, more specimens were brought in, but still without causing excitement; and especially in one case, a Mr. TRAPPE, who found a lump at the root of an old tree, was persuaded it was the effect of a bush fire on some gold watches which must have been stolen and planted there. Strange that the simple experiment of washing some of the alluvial soil or sand was never thought of! On the 2d of May, however, the Sydney Morning Herald intimated that it was no longer a secret, or a matter of doubt, that gold had been found by Mr. E. H. HARGREAVES, on the 12th of February previous, and on the 8th of May that gentlemen delivered a lecture in Bathurst, publicly announcing his discoveries, and exhibited specimens of the gold which he had found. Two days afterwards three persons left Bathurst, and on the 12th two of them returned, bringing one piece which weighed down 35 sovereigns; one piece was half an ounce in weight, and several smaller pieces another half an ounce. The furor now took place, and digging fairly commenced; and so rapidly did people collect, that even in that thinly-populated country 500 or 600 were at work by the 19th. The prices of provisions were rapidly raised, and great alarm existed among proprietors, stockholders, and tradesmen, that all their workmen would desert them. Mr. HARGREAVES received a reward of 500*l.* and the appointment of land commissioner, at 500*l.* a year, with a view of "prospecting" for other gold sites; a constabulary force was raised to preserve order, and a Government fee, of 30*s.* per month, established. Such is a history of the commencement of this truly interesting discovery, and we now proceed to a few remarks on the present position of the colony according to latest advices. It appears certain that no outrages have taken place, the land commissioners and constabulary having been at present sufficient to preserve order. Provisions, although considerably dearer at the diggings than at the Sydney markets, are by no means exorbitant; the principal drawback appears to be hard work, wet, and exposure. Labour has not greatly risen, owing to a continual influx, both of immigrants and disappointed gold-seekers; and, upon the whole, the discovery appears likely to produce the most solid advantages to the colony, instead of the misery and crime which resulted from a similar circumstance in California; and proves, what we some weeks since predicted would take place, through the residence and prompt measures of a British Government.

Relative to the quantity of gold already brought into the bank at Sydney, or as to future supplies, the author says:—"It is doubtful if the whole amount of gold hitherto raised in the colony can be estimated with any approach to accuracy. The value (at Sydney prices) of that known to have been shipped between the 23th of May and the 18th of August, in the *Thomas Arbuthnot*, *Mary Bannatyne*, *Bondicar*, *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, and her Majesty's ship *Havannah*, exceeds 50,000*l.*; which, as other ships have certainly taken away small sums, is probably very much under the quantity produced in the first three months, even supposing little remains unsold or hoarded. As little dependence must be placed on any calculation of the produce of the mines at present, although the minimum may perhaps be arrived at with some degree of certainty. The Commissioners' returns of the licenses sold in August had not yet been made public, but it was known that nearly 2000 had been issued during the first few days of the month at the Summerhill and Turon Creeks, and the numbers were increasing so fast that the appointment of a third assistant-commissioner and a further addition to the mounted constabulary (the expenses of which establishment had before been advanced to 350*l.* a month) were considered necessary. The most moderate accounts considered that not fewer than 3000 were at work at the two places above-mentioned, besides those at the 'World's End,' which the chief commissioner had proceeded to visit. Taking the average of each person's earnings at 10*s.* for every day in the year, supposed to be the smallest constant gain which would induce people of the class generally employed to abandon their usual avocations and style of living, for the inevitable hardships of severe work and exposure, the production would be 1500*l.* a day, or at the rate of 543,000*l.* a year. That this is not overrated is proved by the late arrivals of treasure by the escort and post, which have averaged 10,000*l.* per week, or at the rate of 520,000*l.* annually. If the above be anything near the truth it will also show that up to the present time the license fee of 1*s.* a day is in fact a royalty of 10 per cent., an amount which it is believed has never been realised long by any Government."

The certain deposit of so much wealth in one of our most favourite colonies, naturally led the capitalist of this country to turn attention to the subject. We have already noticed the formation of several companies for working gold in Australia; and we have now before us the prospectus of another, formed in Sydney, under the title of THE BRITISH AUSTRALIAN

GOLD MINING COMPANY, at the head of which is Mr. E. H. HARGREAVES (mentioned above), associated with two others there, as a committee of management, with a committee of agency of six gentlemen in London. They have a lease for seven years, of a plot of freehold land, 600 yards square, at Summerhill Creek, contiguous to the famous Ophir diggings; and also an estate called Singleton, on the Hunter River, where gold has been found. It is proposed to engage a number of able and experienced mine labourers, bound in stringent terms and under heavy penalties, and the promoters state their full belief to be that they shall be able to pay a dividend within 12 months after commencement. The company is divided into 200,000 shares, of 1*l.* each, 25,000 of which are to be held free by the promoters. The leading features of this company appear to be, that they are not liable to the Joint-stock Companies' Registration Act; that they require no deed, and the shareholders are subject to no call or further liability. This, we are informed, has been conceded by the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies.

It would be a rather singular coincidence, at the present moment, if, as has been reported, gold should be found in Queen Charlotte's Islands, also belonging to the British, in latitude 54°, just off the coast of Oregon. The only reason which we have for feeling any doubt of the truth of the report is, that the islands are of no great extent, and are nearly (according to good authority) covered by the coal formation. This being the case, if the underlying stratum be the old red sandstone, there would be but little room for the outcrop of the more primitive rocks in which gold has hitherto always been found.

Since writing the foregoing, Sydney and Melbourne papers have been received to the 19th August, fully confirmatory of all we have stated, and showing, in fact, that the produce is increasing. Although the weather was bad, the number of workmen probably reached 10,000, and the amount received in Sydney averaged 20,000*l.* per week. The hundred-weight of gold, noticed by us on arrival of the last Overland Mail, was seized by Government, under the pretence of a royalty being due upon it. Against this step Messrs. THACKER and Co., the holders, protested; and were subsequently informed that it would be given up on their entering into a bond to pay the QUEEN a royalty of 10 per cent., should the home Government, on a representation of the facts demand it. To these conditions Messrs. THACKER had no alternative but to submit, although they were the innocent purchasers, there being not a semblance of collusion by passing it into third hands to avoid the royalty as claimed. The total amount shipped was 83,500*l.*, and 60,000*l.* was on board the *Mary Ann*, just ready to sail. Fresh diggings and auriferous quartz were daily being discovered, and pearls had been found in Moreton Bay. New discoveries had been made on Mr. WESTWORTH's land of a peculiar character; one specimen, weighing 33 ozs., was composed of quartz, fossil shells, clay, &c., the whole studded with gold in every direction; about 150 lbs. of this kind had arrived in Sydney. They have, ever since the establishment of the colony, been actually paving their roads and bridges with gold. At Ophir the diggings were still very rich, and one lump had been found weighing 51 ozs. 13 dwts. The Turon diggings were remunerative, each man getting 1*l.* a day.

In Victoria county many fresh discoveries have been made at Buninyong, Deep Creek, Heidelberg, and at Mr. Hawdon's property on the Yarra. In the very heart of Melbourne two children, while grubbing in the soil for amusement, picked up a piece, with a crystal of milky quartz adhering to it, weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 grs. A bed of dark quartz, 15 inches below the surface, was expected to be very productive. The most prolific spots appear to be where the slate formation abounds, from the interstices of which many prills are taken, and the lower the slate is penetrated the more gold is found. Mr. E. CAMPBELL has tendered for the purchase of all the gold which the Government might receive during the ensuing two months at 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per ounce.

Although we have received numerous communications on the subject, we have hitherto abstained from expressing our opinions of the scheme proposed by Mr. MURCHISON, of giving prizes to the miners at Wheel Cretor for reports on the mineral or geological features of the property. We are anxious, however, to record our views on the question before it can be positively ascertained how the men will act in the matter—next Saturday, the 27th instant, being the day appointed for giving in their reports. It has been said that, 20 years ago, the Polytechnic Institution attempted a similar plan, but failed in getting their premiums claimed; Mr. MURCHISON's success will, therefore, entitle him to the greater credit. Whatever may be the result, we are certain that the ability and perseverance he has shown must command the admiration of all who are interested in the welfare of the working miner; as, although a great deal has been said and written lately on the subject of education, no practical remedy has been obtained, until Mr. MURCHISON steps boldly forward, and, single-handed, exerts himself in promoting in good earnest so desirable an object. The remarks which he addressed to the men at the mine (an account of which we gave in our Journal on the 6th inst.) were highly appropriate, and of a nature most calculated to have an effect. "The object (he observed) is not to put your opinions in opposition to those of the mining captains, but that you should be induced to reflect on the operations you are engaged in carrying out, and that you should be induced to educate yourselves for positions of responsibility;" and again, "The object is to make you adapted for such positions by your own efforts;" and, further, "It is not so much the pecuniary consideration at first—it is a matter of honourable competition; and it will pave the way for making you men of higher standing in that occupation to which you belong." Such observations could not fail in having an influence on men at all anxious to better their worldly and mental condition; while we have good reasons for stating that these praiseworthy efforts will not be thrown away, and that the men will exhibit their just appreciation of the course adopted by their able and considerate patron, by returning the required reports within the time prescribed. Connected as Mr. MURCHISON is with a family whose name enjoys not only a European, but a world-wide reputation, it is certainly gratifying to find that he sustains its honour, and strives to establish his own good fame.

We understand proceedings have been commenced by Mr. J. B. Wilson, of the Haydock Wire-ropes Works, Lancashire, against Messrs. Newall and Co., the makers of the first cable used by the Submarine Telegraph Company, for infringement of his patent right.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVED MANUFACTURE OF SHEET-IRON.—Mr. J. Waters, engine-builder, of Macon, in a communication to the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, suggests the trial of the following plan:—"To have a pair of rolls (say) 26 in. in diameter, working horizontally one in front of the other, and set in a cast-iron frame as strong as is generally used in rolling iron. The rolls being perfectly true, let a groove be turned out of both ends of each roll, so that a plate can be fitted nicely to each roll. These plates will form a receiver on the top of the rolls, with a chance of allowing the waste or cinder to get away. Let the iron be run from an air furnace, at that stage of heat when the iron is properly melted, and in a fine liquid state, into the receiver on the top of the rolls; working downwards, a thin skin will be formed on each roll, which will vary in thickness according to the temperature of the rolls, and will weld together at their junction, which will form a continued length of sheet-iron without scale, and of the purest quality. The sheet can never exceed one 3-32ds of an inch in thickness. Let there also be a cast-iron pan underneath the rolls, two-thirds of their radius, covered with water, so that the rolls may be kept at a proper temperature by a constant stream of water being made to run into the pan.

AN ARTIFICIAL MAGNET.—At a meeting of the Ashmolean Society, at Oxford University, Mr. Walker exhibited one of the artificial magnets manufactured by M. Elias, of Haarlem, of a very powerful nature, as to the amount of weight it would lift; and also remarkable for its virtue not being weakened by the sudden disruption of the keeper from the magnet, a quality not found in other magnets. M. Elias has obtained great celebrity by his magnets; the steel after being brought into the form of the bar, or horse-shoe, is passed through a coil of covered copper wire, one end of which is connected with the positive pole of a voltaic battery, and the other end to the negative pole, when in action, thus making it an electro-magnet, by the current of electricity passing through the wire. The magnet is moved backwards and forwards within the coil, and it is to be observed that the connection must be broken when the centre of the magnet is in the coil. The magnet exhibited by Mr. Walker was composed of three horse-shoe magnets, forming a compound one; its weight was about 10 or 12 lbs., and required 84 lbs. to separate the keeper from it.

PRODUCE OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

From all the recent accounts from San Francisco, the success of the gold-seekers appear to be vastly on the increase, and we are now enabled to give an approximate return of the total quantity which will be produced in the entire year 1851. The amount of gold dust shipped from San Francisco in the month of July was \$3,471,245; for August, \$3,311,100; and for Sept., \$3,488,171; making a total, for the quarter, of \$10,270,516. In addition to this amount, it was estimated that there was taken away by passengers, \$2,922,800; and besides, to those two items there are many others to consider to arrive at a correct conclusion. A large amount has been coined by the United States Assay Office; jewellers have worked up a considerable quantity; parties from Mexico, Chili, Oregon, &c., have carried a good deal overland; merchants have shipped large sums to China, Sandwich Islands, and South America, in payment for return cargoes; which quantities do not appear on the Custom-House books; and a large amount remaining in the hands of bankers, miners, merchants, and others.

All these reliable data, carefully collected, produce the following results: Total value of gold dust produced by the mines for third quarter of 1851, \$16,861,683; total produce in the first quarter, \$16,030,155—\$32,891,838. This taken as a standard, the total produce for 1851 would be \$65,783,676; to which, there is little doubt, it would be perfectly safe to add 10 per cent. for various items not comprised in the calculation, which would show an annual yield of the mines to be above \$75,000,000, or about 25,000,000*l.* sterling.

To justify the sums allowed to the average of passengers, it is stated in all the public journals, as well as by private information, that many of the diggers carry away with them from \$5000 to \$10,000 each; and that in some rare cases of good fortune, \$30,000 have been realised by single individuals. One well-authenticated case is mentioned of a party of four, who realised \$50,000 among them. In what are called the Northern Mines, extending along the whole base of the Sierra Nevada, parties are doing unusually well, and alluvial diggings are daily being discovered, auriferous quartz veins continually being brought to light, while the placers and gulches were yielding largely.

To prepare for the approaching rainy season, and thus secure employment during that period, those who were working in the dry beds of streams were throwing out extensive heaps of sand, ready for washing when the rains supplied the requisite water. The health of the population has been generally good, although, to some extent, erysipelas has prevailed; but very few cases seem to have proved fatal, and, upon the whole, the mineral region appears as healthy as the particularly salubrious state of California is generally. The majority of the inhabitants of Nevada turn their attention to the reduction of the quartz rock, and no less than 25 crushing-mills are already at work. When some of the powerful machinery, now preparing by the several companies formed and forming in London, gets to work, we must be prepared for a still more surprising result, probably by the next season.

SILVER MINING IN SPAIN.

Spain was for a great length of time considered richer in silver than any other country in the world. The Phenicians found so much silver there that their ships could not bring it all away, so that they even made their anchors of that metal. But more certain than these traditions, is the fact that the Carthaginians brought great quantities from thence. Under Hannibal, the silver mines of Andalusia were worked in a scientific manner, and out of the profits of the same he defrayed the expenses of the war which he made at that time against the Romans. And still, long after the Romans had taken possession of the land and mines, the old workings were called Hannibal's Shafts. Cato deposited in one year 25,000 lbs. of silver in the Roman treasury. And in the first nine years after the Romans, in the second Punic war, had driven the Carthaginians out of Spain, 111,542 lbs. of silver were taken to Rome. In the time of the Romans, the greatest quantity of silver was found in Andalusia by Hipo and Lisapou. The silver mines by Carthage were, according to Polybius, the most extensive in Spain; the Romans employed 40,000 people at this place daily. But the silver mines of Spain, in earlier times, were not confined alone to the Sierra Morena; silver was also found in the middle and southern provinces, in the mountains of Toledo, Granada, and Asturias.

Concerning the mines worked by the Goths and Saracens, after the time of the Romans, nothing is known. First of all, in the year 1571, the old Carthaginian silver mine, at Guadacanal, on the borders of the provinces Sevilla and Cordova, was re-opened by the Earl Fugger, who took it on a lease for 36 years, and it produced so much silver that the royalty of one-fifth amounted, in some years, to more than a million and half of dollars, if these accounts are not, as is probable, very much exaggerated. As the lease expired, this mine was again abandoned, and is said to have purposely been laid under water. Since then, all efforts to unwater it have proved fruitless; though some years ago exertions were made to bring out only this but also the mines at Cezalla, into working order, and this is nearly all that has been done, owing to the sloth and broken spirits of the inhabitants of this country, to bring its buried riches to light, and place it on a footing with its competitors.

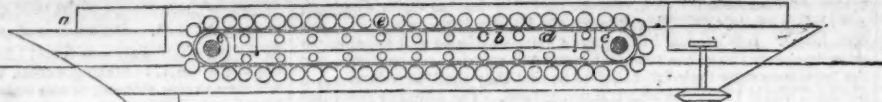
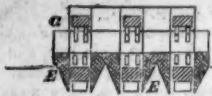
THE NORTHERN COAL COMPANY—WINDING-UP.

CASE OF MR. ORD.—This case was brought under the consideration of Master Tinney on Friday last. It was one which had stood adjourned since July last, in consequence of the labyrinth of legal technical difficulties by which parties have contrived to surround it, and from the meshes of which the Master (who then looked upon it as a hopeless case in his hands) hoped the interval of the long vacation would enable it to be extricated. However, the hope has proved to be "the baseless fabric of a vision," as the proceedings of the 12th inst. (of nearly three hours duration) but too plainly proved, though the simple facts appeared to be plain enough, and were fully set forth in our report of the proceedings of the case in July, since which time it appeared that not one single step in advance had been taken, except that the London and Westminster Bank had, in self-defence, commenced an action at common law against the company. On the 12th inst. the proceedings of the day were opened by the official manager's attorney piling up in front of his Honour such an array of formidable tomes in quarto, and such a barricade of cases, briefs, and affidavits, as made his Honour look aghast, and ask, in a faltering voice, "what case is this?" and, having been told, the needless labour and loss of time was inflicted upon him of reading through every word of the minutes he himself had made of what took place before him in July, and which extended over several folios of foolscap. The official manager's lawyer then opened his case on behalf of the coal company, by repeating, in extenso, all that he said five months before, as the grounds upon which he relied for contending that this was a case which his Honour had not the power to decide. In addition to this, he now said there were four or five points of law to be raised in the case, which could only be determined by a court of common law; but it was not fair to ask the official manager to come before his Honour merely for the purpose of supplying his opponents with the information necessary to carry on their action, which they had already commenced. The Master said the Act gave him the power, if he should see a legal difficulty, to let the action go on. Mr. Roy's managing clerk, on behalf of the London and Westminster Bank, said they considered their case so clear that they could, with confidence, ask his Honour to let them proceed with the action. The Master expressed himself quite unable to understand the question as it now stood before him. He had been told of legal difficulties without having heard any fact in support of their existence. The official manager's lawyer then, at monotonous length, went on to contend for his "legal difficulties"—that this was a company incorporated with powers to sue and be sued—that its shares were transferable—that no notice, in law, had been given the company of the dishonoured bill in question having become due—that the fact of Mr. Ord being himself aware of the bill having arrived at maturity was no legal notice to the other directors of the fact, inasmuch as Mr. Ord had, some time before, ceased to be a director; and this latter fact, though Mr. Gibson stated the contrary to his Honour in July, Mr. Stewart, the solicitor to the company, was now in the room, and ready to prove. The "cases in point" from the *Law Journal*, having been read at length in support of the point that this case should go to a court of common law, the Master said it did not appear to him to be a legal question; but whatever he was disposed to think he would not now express any opinion; he would, therefore, now say that whether the fact of Mr. Ord being a director or not at the time the bill became due superseded the necessity of a notice, was a legal point which he would not determine, and the note he would make would be that he would allow this as a claim, leaving it discretionary with the claimant to proceed against the official manager, or otherwise, at law, as he should be advised.

QUICKSILVER IN CALIFORNIA.—In the papers just received some information is given regarding the progress of the workings at Mr. Forbes' quicksilver mines. They are said now to be in full operation, and the number of labourers employed is upwards of 200. A large sum is being expended in excavating a passage into the hill whence the ore is taken, through which by means of cars it can be run out more rapidly than by the present method. The statement of the discovery of a silver mine about 18 miles from Monterey seems to have been confirmed.

RAILWAY IN DENMARK.—At Copenhagen, the bill is before Parliament for making the railway from Roskilde to Korsør, about 40 English miles. Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. have offered to furnish the capital (500,000*l.*) at 4½ per cent. interest for 25 years, and to make the road; while Mr. Ricardo, the chairman of the Electric Telegraph Company, has offered to find it at 4 per cent. The question is still open for competition. The terms offered by the Government and the railway company is a guarantee of 4 or 4½ per cent. to the contractor who shall give in the best tender for the works, and take the 4 per cent. guaranteed shares instead of money for the works.

TATE'S IMPROVEMENTS IN SHIPS AND VESSELS.



At a time like the present, when emigration is so rife, and when our commerce is extending itself so far and wide, any plan by which we may be able to render a sea voyage a safe as well as a convenient mode of locomotion must be of high importance to this sea-bound land, and the construction of a floating vessel less subject to the awful casualties and fearful loss of life and property, almost inseparably concomitant with the most perfect existing vessel, would be one of the grandest, most scientific, and philanthropic achievements of the age.

To seamen inured to danger, whose disregard of peril amounts almost to recklessness, the idea may seem futile. They (many of them at least) born and bred at sea, may be content to let well alone, and to stick to the old ship; but a little reflection will convince their not unsusceptible minds of the defective condition of the present system, and the necessity of a radical reform. In the hour of extremity they have invariably proved the first and foremost to assist the panic-stricken and helpless passenger, and the last to seek safety in the boat. Let them be aroused to the danger of their calling under existing circumstances—let the sighing and moaning of the sea call to their minds the last gurgling struggle of millions of their departed brethren, and the wailing despair of the widow and the orphan. Then will they display their usual energy and determined character in adopting such improvements as will add to their own security, as well as those whom business of stern necessity compels to risk their persons and their all upon the trackless deep. We hear of life-boats which can be neither capsized nor swamped; and the Great Exhibition displayed some valuable models of such boats. Now, the question is, why may not the idea be extended to ships? Why may not vessels be constructed, combining these desirable qualities with the highest present rate of speed? The very circumstance of a ship being provided with such a "refuge for the destitute," implies its own liability to become a prey to the waves.

Let us hope that the time is not far distant when the triumphs of science over the dangers of the deep will be as signal and complete as the adaptation of steam and gas has been over prejudice and ignorance, in which case our ears will no more be pained, nor our souls sick, at every day's report of shipwrecks and disasters at sea.

Should any public-spirited scientific man exert his energies or his means in producing the desideratum referred to, he will be hailed as the benefactor of his species, and his name will be handed down to posterity lauded, like that of a Howard or a Wilberforce.

With the view of rendering ships and vessels safe and swift, Mr. Tate proposes, in his specification, to adopt the principle of construction illustrated by the annexed diagrams, which exhibit a vessel constructed so as to receive floatation from revolving buoyant supporters—fig. 1 of the said diagrams being a longitudinal section, and fig. 2 a transverse section. In these figures, *a* denotes the hull of the vessel, constructed open to the water at the lower part, and divided into compartments, as hereinbefore stated; *b*, endless band, travelling over two vertical drums, *c*, and a set of friction rollers, one of which is marked *d*. This endless band carries the buoyant cylinders, which completely cover its outer surface, one of which is marked *e*, forming a revolving endless buoyant supporter, attached to which there are paddles, or floats, *f*, to be actuated by the revolution of the endless band. A similar buoyant supporter is placed on the other side of the vessel, and another midway between them. *g* denotes a series of air and water-tight chambers, which he denominates the "fixed supporters;" each chamber or division being charged with air, or other materials of less specific gravity than water, the vessel is rounded both at the stern and the stem. The band, in this case, does not, as exhibited in the above drawing, pass round vertical drums, but round drums fixed horizontally or horizontally inclined, without any buoyant cylinders attached thereto, but they may be affixed as in the drawing. Another form of vessel, especially applicable to small craft, is formed, without any "fixed supporters." The same principle is also applied, with various modifications, to form a revolving life-boat, in which the passengers may remain steady, notwithstanding the rolling thereof.

Original Correspondence.

MACHINES OF THE EXHIBITION.—No. V.

SIR.—We now come to the improvements of the other division of the steam-engine—the means for generating the power which the machine consumes. We know the old receipt—"to dress a hare, first catch your hare." This forcible necessity has been practically illustrated in the present case. The inventor prepared his engine without catching his steam, and all his pains were fruitless. I have followed in this course by first considering the structure of the engine itself, and have only fulfilled the moral of his fate by discussing the last first, and the first last; and here I am again met by the same obstacle in describing the boiler which opposed my description of the engine; the injustice to the inventor extending its influence, as is inevitable with evil acts, to the public also, and to your readers, as a part of it. The most complete arrangements of boiler were included in those models for which no place was found; being not provisionally registered, and not entirely patented, the public, for whose benefit they were designed, having been deprived of the chance of seeing them, must now also go minus of the description. I can only confine myself to that one form of boiler which had been patented, and was received into five months of cold and solitary pomp, shorn of the interest which the action of the other parts would have attracted to it. We have seen that the requirements of a perfect boiler are to raise the greatest pressure of steam with the smallest amount of waste, and to raise it with the greatest safety. The commercial economy of all physical agents is to extract the greatest yield out of their agency, so long as that product has no drawback by a deterioration of its continued and ultimate efficiency. A certain outlay, space, and other fixed elements, being necessary to establish a boiler, the greater yield we can obtain from these elements, the more complete is the economy. These considerations would make it more advantageous to raise steam at 100 lbs. rather than at 50 lbs., even if the former required a consumption of fuel in the double proportion to the latter; but as this is very far from the case, the use of high-pressure steam unites both current and fixed economy. Imperfect arrangements as to safety and inadequate provisions of application long stood in the way of a clear consideration of the principles and the practical use of this most efficient shape of power. But these infantine infirmities in the use of steam are being gradually matured into available strength; especially since the present inventor published a work, minutely investigating the whole subject, placing it, for the first time, in a thoroughly clear point of view, and supporting his principles by a laborious extent of irrefragable calculations, arranged in a tabular form, those principles have been finding their way. Since the date of this publication, the pressure used in locomotives has been gradually increasing, and is now carried to 120 lbs. I say infantine infirmities, because there is no question whatever that the use of steam has hardly as yet advanced beyond the first stages of infancy. Its greatest achievements lie almost within the period of a quarter of a century. Those feeble and flattering extensions of the arm, and the drawing of it back again, without grasping the object that was attempted, which eminently characterise the baby state, are wearing off into exertions of more certain intention. There has been a timid and over-modest coquetry with the mighty agent—a vague and hesitating delicacy about making use of the full powers it affords us; but as it is quite certain this untutored backwardness will not last, it is only the more important to ascertain what has been already done towards taking a confident grasp of the full capacity which it offers, and applying it in earnest in complete instead of fractional development. It requires no inconvenient heat to raise steam at 200 lbs. per inch—no preposterous efforts, no gigantic adaptations of matter. An excess of heat, far beyond what this pressure needs, is already excited for a small effect, and thrown away; as, on the contrary, it is just as easy to raise steam at 200 lbs. as at 20 lbs., and as this gain of ten times is to be had at a cost of fuel not equalling five times, combined, at the same time, with every other element of economy, it is idle to hesitate at the conclusion that ultimately the use of such a pressure

will prevail. It is only a question of time compared with what has been already effected in using the power of this agent; the charge of adaptation is altogether insignificant, but the result of gain enormous; presence, therefore, will seek at once to seize the effect of time, and realise in our own day what else will surely be accomplished in another.

In the application of heat to the boiler there are two principal variations—its contact with the inside or the outside of the boiler. The first has been an effective improvement on the last, saving waste by a greater appropriation of heat to the parts which require it. The loss of heat in long flues, external to the boiler, where only one heated surface out of four extends its temperature where it is required, is very large. In drawing heat through long horizontal flues the natural ascensive motion does not act; turnings present a dead check, requiring excessive combustion to be maintained either by natural draught or artificial means, with a corresponding waste. One attempted remedy for these defects has been to set the boilers vertically, but countervailing disadvantages have interfered. With large boilers it would be inconvenient, and deprive them of benefits they already possess. This position was at one time adopted with the tubular boilers of steam-carriage, but disunited from a corresponding improvement of fire-box, nothing worth while was gained, and minor advantages became at that time entirely merged in the effective force obtained by the application of the jet. But the comparatively small extent of grate surface, the great thickness of fuel upon it, the correspondingly small heating surface for the steam, and the intense combustion required in consequence to be maintained, are the defects of the present locomotive engine. It is in extending the surfaces, and diminishing the waste of fire, that improves have directed all their efforts; and any slight successes in ameliorating these defects receive their reward in prizes and council medals.

The boiler of the engine which was refused steam at the Exhibition is so constructed as to admit for locomotive use of a fire-grate at least five times the area of the best prize engines; and as it has been decided by experiment that the prevailing locomotive grate effects five times the combustion with the jet than without it, it follows that the new boiler would receive without the jet equal combustion as the present grate produces with it. This is merely as respects combustion alone, without the further item of the attendant increase of water surface. As a further great addition, the boiler itself constitutes the walls of the fire-box, effecting that greatest possible element of economy—the expenditure of the whole of the combustion from the grate upwards upon no other surface but that designed to evolve the steam. It has been definitely ascertained in the locomotive that 1 foot of surface in the fire-box is equivalent in evaporating power to 3 feet in the flues. The water is enveloped by the fire upon two equal surfaces, extended in that form which offers the greatest exposure—that is to say, a broad flat sheet—because, though in fact the parts are tubular, these are so combined as to give actually the effect of a sheet of water exposed to the fire upon both sides. The perfect safety, and the enduring qualities of the arrangement have been tested by years of continued use—that is to say, the inventor's first arrangement of his idea. Of the subsequent improvements, as I have already stated, the public at present, in submission to the decree of disinterested, impartial, and competent judges, must be content neither to hear nor see; suffice it to say, that the models, which the sight seers were forbidden to behold, display the most complete success in reducing to one-fourth the boiler space required for marine or other engines—contrivances for adjusting the quantity of steam by economy in fuel, combined, as I have already expressed, with a reduction in the weight and space of the engine, in the number of engines, and in the number of their working parts—in fact, beyond question the most important contributions to an important exhibition were denied an entry into it; and the last desideratum which I have noticed—viz., the substitution of a regulating apparatus for constant equalisation of the steam, in the absence of a large reservoir of heated water—has been supplied and unconditionally approved by tolerably good authority, were that needed to give weight to any thing which can be seen to approve itself. The disadvantage of priming has also been remedied.

Here, then, is a body of improvements in the steam-engine for every purpose, of necessity very partially described; but the improvements which are required are so well known, and have occupied such universal attention, that fortunately a more particular description is unnecessary, because the wants are familiar to every practical mind. The mere promise upon any reasonable grounds of supplying any one of them is sufficient to awaken the liveliest attention, infinitely more when the actual combination of the whole is presented in fact and form. The obvious and unavoidable question arises in the mind, if such improvements in the steam-engine were not the things for the building in Hyde-park, what was the building in Hyde-park for? One hundred feet of space was first requested to exhibit a full-sized engine, as well as the models. There were plenty of full-sized engines there, which no one ever pretended had any particular recommendation; and they easily obtained that space, which was refused to an engine which no one denies possessed the most paramount recommendations. Even 30 feet for the small models appeared to be too, a great matter in that Lilliputian edifice. Certainly we could not expect that the free-trade in cotton spinning should be curtailed of any of its regions of space, to give either room or protection to navigation, or any other mean art; nor would this encroachment have been necessary. Space enough would have been made by enshrining two or three of the most exquisite toys upon brackets screwed to the iron wall. To my mind the admission of these models was a point worthy of even this desperate effort. Whether the superiors trusted to the superintendent to enlighten them on the merit of the contributions, or whether the superintendent trusted to his superiors to enlighten him, there has befallen a momentous lapse betwixt the two. If the prime authorities should blame the superintendent for not arousing their attention, or on the other part if the superintendent should blame the authorities—for that although he urged the business upon them with strong cries and tears, yet nevertheless they would not hearken to him—nothing would be gained, even did the superiors succeed in throwing the whole load upon their factotum. As we have lately read in another case of deputy misconduct, "Nobody's sense of justice is satisfied with blaming a scrub; it is the superior who must be called to account." And thus the case remains a grievous injustice to the inventor, to the public, and to the professed purposes of the Exhibition; but yet an injustice which, I trust, may eventually, by awakening attention, redound to the benefit of the two first; for all cannot fail to be irresistibly impressed with one remarkable consideration—that there must be, at the least, something very particular about that which could call forth such particular treatment. Curiosity is stimulated to learn what this particularity is. Whether the inventions be particularly bad, or particularly good, we look to hear their character particularly expressed, in conformity with the particular deeds which they had the power to elicit. Their merits have hitherto been smothered by a silence which implied they were not worth talking about. But deeds are more than words; and, having been found deserving of the former, it is time that we should expect the latter. As the signs of the first, we must require them to bear the decisive force of their originals; for it will in future be difficult in private to believe those improvements are very little which have been cast for in public with such a heavy die.

Dec. 17.

DAVID MUSHET.

COPPER REFINING—BLACKBAND.

SIR.—In reply to your Latin correspondent, I think the patent to which he alludes must be that taken out by my late uncle, Mr. Robert Mushet, of the Royal Mint. He was very sanguine of the success of his process; but immediately after the date of his patent, Sir H. Davy's suggestion appeared for using the galvanic effect of strips of zinc to preserve the sheathing; and I think my uncle's decease occurred before sufficient time had elapsed to develop the results; which rendered this elegant application nugatory. The patent process was, however, tested at Mr. Grenfell's works; but I have no accurate information on the effect. In answer to a question by Mr. Prideaux, I may state that the general character of the Welsh blackband differs much from the Scotch. The former is mostly, I believe, a clay ironstone, saturated with carbonaceous matter; the latter contains little earthy matter beyond what is due to the ordinary composition of coal.—DAVID MUSHET: December 16.

CABLES FOR THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

SIR.—Observing in your valuable Journal, of the 13th, a notice of other cables for the submarine telegraph being made, and feeling an interest in this enormous undertaking, I trust, as a subscriber, you will excuse my making a few remarks on the subject.

I have frequently inquired who was the patentee of the first cable manufactured for the Submarine Telegraph Company, but could get no satisfactory answer; and, not being sufficiently versed in the details of construction of wire ropes in general, am at a loss to determine. I am induced to put this query, from the fact of several patentees of this description of article being in the field; and I cannot imagine how so apparently simple a thing as a rope can leave room for such variety of construction. There is, no doubt, some distinction between the large telegraph cable and those of ordinary make, and I have heard it asserted that Messrs. Newall, of Gateshead, or some party in their employ, originated the method of encasing one rope within another. Again, it has been argued, that a Mr. Wilson, near Warrington, in Lancashire, had obtained a patent for the very plan in question; and by referring to an advertisement of the latter gentleman, which appeared a few months since in the *Mining Journal*, it specifically mentions submarine telegraph cables as part of his manufacture. Having some thoughts of making and laying underground a quantity of rope on the principle of the submarine telegraph, and not wishing to incur the risk of penalty by infringing upon any party's patent (if there be a patent in the case), I trust some of your scientific readers—capable of giving an opinion—will enlighten me upon this somewhat intricate point.

Old Park Iron-Works.

J. M'C.

THE "COPPER LORDS."

SIR.—My ink was scarcely dry when, in addition to the case of Messrs. Mason and Elkington, another instance of the imperious dictation of the "copper lords" was presented itself in that of F. Bankart, who has been placed on the list of the excluded also, the whole front of whose offence is this:—Mr. R. Passenger, who buys under the name of this firm, is very largely interested in copper mines, and with the most natural wish possible would enjoy the intermediate profit, or his portion of it, in the smelting of his ores, and proposed to do so by buying at ticketings, as the most legitimate means of effecting this object. The precedent was dangerous; the example might become also highly infectious, and other miners might follow it; so it is resolved to put him, if possible, *hors de combat*, and he is denied all fellowship with the regular trade, or old companies. Will the copper miners tamely submit to have the competition in their market frittered away in this manner?

In corroboration of the statement in my last letter, I beg to subjoin the particulars of a parcel of ore sold at ticketing, with produce, &c., and in proof that we are muled out of our copper: it is an extract from the books of one of our largest mines, and the samples were assayed by a most competent assayer at this place.

Computed quantity 65 tons, weighed 64 tons—2 tons 8 cwt., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ produce; 8 tons, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 tons 3 cwt., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 6 tons 6 cwt., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 8 tons, 7; 15 tons 9 cwt., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 9 tons 16 cwt., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; 11 tons, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 64 tons (21 cwt.), 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ average actual produce, sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 4. 14s. per ton, to Sims and Co.

I ask, again, must we submit to this state of things, and are we without a remedy? I will answer this question myself. A well-constituted Miners' Copper Company is the obvious remedy. The present time seems well adapted for it, and I am assured that such would be readily taken up by the large mining interest in London, if fairly put before them. What is Mr. Stephen Davey about? He is but a degenerate son of Capt. William Davey, if he does not rouse himself. The particulars which I have given of the 65 tons of ore sold are those of a not recent date. In another letter I will send you an account of what they are now taking from us in the shape of low produce, in further corroboration of the statement in my letter of the 28th Nov.—A MINER: Redruth, Dec. 8.

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Government School of Mines,

AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

The following LECTURES COMMENCE, with INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSES, in JANUARY, 1852:—

January 6.—GEOLOGY, and its APPLICATIONS.....A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.

" 7.—MINING and MINERALOGY.....W. WASHINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A.

" 8.—METALLURGY.....JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.

THE COURSES ON CHEMISTRY, by LYON PLAYFAIR, F.R.S., NATURAL HISTORY and its APPLICATIONS, by EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S., and MECHANICAL SCIENCE, by ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records, are in progress.

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Ten windrods—viz.: one 42, one 38, two 33, two 28, one 26, two 14, and one of 5 inches diameter.

One 6-feet 43-inch H-piece; one 5½-feet 38-inch doorpiece and door.

Clack seat-pieces, of 28, 27, 15, and 11 inches diameter.

One plunger-pole, 42 inches diameter, 12 feet 3 inches long.

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Working barrels of 40, 38, 35, 32, 28, 27, 18½, and 14 inches diam., and about 12 ft. long.

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Several matching pumps, of various sizes.

Several crooked or turn pipes, and some with branches to them.

One new 45-inch pump valve, with brass beats.

Bucket and clack-shells, of different sizes.

Five large capstans and shears, with pulleys, &c., complete.

Two 12, one 16, one 12, and one 11-inch capstan ropes.

About 57 fathoms of timber rods, different sizes; about 126 ditto iron rods, ditto.

Thirty-five pairs of strapping plates, and a quantity of rod and flange pins.

Screw plates, 3 screw stocks, 2 hand screws, 2 crab winches, 10 iron launders, boring tools, and 20 fathoms of boring rods, 4 hand grinders, 3 engine registers, 16 horse gins, or whimsies, 39 pulleys, 180 yards of 4-inch socket pipes, 700 fathoms of ladders, 20 tons of rail iron and chairs, 34 tons of ½-inch and other chain, a strong iron door, with a good lock on it, railway waggon, bar and other iron, gin barrels and ropes, blocks and ropes, 3 smiths' bellows, anvils, smiths and miners' tools, a quantity of old cast and wrought-iron, old brass, and junk rope, 2 spiral levels, 3 measuring chains, and a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.

Application for detailed printed inventories, or other particulars, to be made to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, No. 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London; to Mr. Eddy, Grosvenor, near Skipton; or to Mr. Darlington, at the mines.

November 21, 1851.

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Further particulars to be had of Mr. M. G. Steward, mining engineer, Bedminster, Bristol; of the proprietor, Mr. Evan Jones, on the property; or at the office of Mr. Alex. Cuthbertson, solicitor, Neath.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

FINAL DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, the 20th day of December instant, the sum of THIRTEEN SHILLINGS will be PAYABLE upon every outstanding £50 Loan of 1857, and SIX SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE upon every Red Debenture, being the THIRD and FINAL DIVISION of the ASSETS of the Company.

The subscription receipts for the Loans, or the Red Debentures claimed upon, must be delivered up to me at the same time, to be cancelled. Those holders of Loans or Red Debentures who have not yet applied for the previous dividends of assets, are requested to do so forthwith, in order that the books may be closed as soon as possible.

By order of the Directors, JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

No. 6, Queen-street-place, London.

KINZIGHTHAL MINING ASSOCIATION, No. 1, Adelaide-

place, Dec. 10, 1851.—The condition of the MINES at work having now materially IMPROVED, the Board of Directors have resolved, that NO MORE MONEY shall BE RECEIVED on account of the LAST CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share, after the 1st of JANUARY, 1852, after which day any SHARES IN DEFAULT will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Association.

By order of the Board, GEO. COPELAND CAPPER, Secy.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,

112, Bishopsgate-street, London, Dec. 16, 1851.—The Directors of the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND hereby give Notice, that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on the Company's stock on and after the 16th of January next, when the dividend warrants will be obtained at the Company's office, 112, Bishopsgate-street, or at the different branches.

The transfer books will be closed on and after Wednesday, the 24th instant, until the dividend becomes payable.

By order of the Court of Directors, DAN. ROBERTSON, Agent and Manager.

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"Many years since the author of the work which is placed at the head of the present article published a little treatise—*How to Observe in Geology*—in which he directed attention to all the principal points demanding it—pointed out the many sources of error which beset a superficial observer, and sought to teach a purely inductive system of geological observation. Having been himself an active field geologist, wandering, hammer in hand, over the hills and through the valleys of our islands, and many parts of the continent, he was well fitted to direct the younger student—also that treatise was eminently successful. The present work—the *Geological Observer*—although based on the former treatise, is much more extensive in its objects; and although still directing to the way in which geological phenomena should be observed, Sir Henry De la Beche also explains the various physical forces and mechanical powers which are brought into operation to produce the existing surface of the earth."—*British Quarterly Review*.

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AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES.

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ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

OFFICES.—ALBION CHAMBERS, ADAM-STREET, ADELPHI.

Notice is hereby given, that persons entitled to certificates for shares in the above Company must apply for them at the above offices. A compliance with the following regulations is necessary before any person can claim a share certificate:—

1. The person to whom the scrip was originally allotted must have executed the Deed of Constitution of the Company.
 2. The full sum of 10s. upon each share must have been paid up.
- The Directors desire to call the attention of the public to the above requirements, as persons not entitled to claim share certificates have demanded them, stating that they had purchased the scrip. Persons purchasing and selling shares in this Company should be cautious not to deal in anything but share certificates: all such certificates are signed by two of the Directors and Secretary, and sealed with the common seal of the Company.
- London, Dec. 5, 1851. By order, G. F. GOODMAN, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD AMALGAMATION COMPANY.

Capital £30,000, in 3000 shares, of £10 each, with power to increase the same to £120,000.

REGISTERED PURSUANT TO THE ACT 7 AND 8 VIC., CAP. 110.

ENGINEERS.—Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

OFFICES.—No. 6, QUEEN-STREET-PLACE, UPPER THAMES STREET.

The Directors of this Company, which was formed and the capital subscribed in the month of November, have to announce that the DEED OF SETTLEMENT will be READY for SIGNATURE on the 24th of DECEMBER instant.

The superintendant and others engaged will proceed to Australia forthwith, and the machinery for reducing the ores is in hand, and will be shipped as soon as possible.

The object of the Company being to purchase the ores of gold, or to reduce them on contract, the superintendant will be instructed to enter into equitable arrangements with miners or mining companies for the purchase or reduction of the ores from their mines or workings.

By order of the Directors, JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

6, Queen-street-place, London, Dec. 18, 1851.

AUSTRALIAN AURIFEROUS ORE REDUCTION AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 paid-up shares, of £1 each, without any further call.

On the "Cost-book" Principle.—No Debt necessary to be signed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

JAMES GRAY, Esq., THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq., RICHARD HUGHES, Esq., F. WAGSTAFFE, Esq., JOHN PARLEY, Esq., RICHARD WEBB, Esq., BANKERS.—Commercial Bank of London, Lombury.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Harrison, No. 5, Walbrook.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Robert Favell.

OFFICES.—No. 2, WALBROOK-BUILDINGS, WALBROOK.

This company is formed on the Cost-book Principle, in pursuance of the provision contained in the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act, which expressly exempts from the operation of the Act the working of mines, minerals, and quarries of what nature soever.

The discoveries made of gold in the district of Bathurst, New South Wales, sufficiently establish the fact that an extensive range of country there contains gold to a large and probably boundless amount.

This company has been formed for the purpose of reducing by crushing-engines, and other machinery, the auriferous ores, and extracting the mineral from its matrix. These works will be available for all such ores produced in the colony, as no such works exist there at present; they will also be made especially subservient to the mining operations of this company.

One of the main objects of the company will be the realisation of the mineral wealth of the colony by means of English capital and English science. The committee of management have forwarded instructions to the company's agent in New South Wales, with ample powers to secure grants of the most desirable tracts of the mineral country.

Competent geologists, and a sufficient staff of practical miners, with the necessary machinery, will shortly be despatched to the colony to commence operations.

New South Wales, as one of the most important English colonies, enjoys the security afforded by English laws, and in no country is there greater protection to life and property.

The necessity for the employment of the limited capital of the colony in its ordinary channels, precludes the colonists from successfully working mines; and, consequently, all mining operations on a large scale must be left to the enterprise and capital of the mother country.

The operations of the company in reducing the ores must, irrespective of its ordinary mining operations, become a source of large and permanent profit.

A direct line of steamers between England and New South Wales will shortly be established.

The sum of £1, the full amount per share, will be payable on allotment, when the bankers' receipts will be exchanged for scrip certificates.

Applications for shares to be made to the following stock and sharebrokers:—

Messrs. LIND and RICHARD, 3, Bank Chambers, Lombury, London; Messrs. Lane and Perry, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; Messrs. Barff and Flint, Leeds; Mr. Herbert C. Langton, Exchange-court, Exchange-street East, Liverpool; Mr. Arch. Kerr, No. 3, Exchange-place, Glasgow; Mr. W. I. Windrum, Halford-street, Leicester; John Duncan, Esq., M.F., Manchester; Messrs. J. W. Flint and Co., Bowl Alley-lane, Hull; Mr. Chas. Chubb, Thruo, Mr. Sanford, Magdalen-street, Exeter; Mr. Jos. Sargent, Linton, Cambridgeshire; Mr. T. Sternberg, Northampton; A. Shiell, Esq., Edinburgh; Benj. Spry Stock, Esq., Bristol; and to the Secretary, at the Company's offices—

from all of whom prospectuses may be had. ROBERT FAVELL, Secretary.

2, Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Australian Auriferous Ore Reduction and Gold Mining Company.

No. 2, WALBROOK-BUILDINGS, WALBROOK.

GENTLEMEN.—I request you to allot me shares, of £1 each, in the above undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, and pay the sum of £1 for each share, and to pay the full amount thereof at the time specified in your letter of allotment.

Name in full.....

Residence.....

Reference.....

Date.....

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.

Capital £200,000, in 200,000 shares, of £1 each—to be paid up in full, and without any further liability.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

EDWARD HAMMOND HARGREAVES, Esq., Sydney, the first discoverer of gold in Australia.

RICHARD FAWCETT, Esq., George-street, Sydney.

JOHN ORE, Esq., of the firm of Jamieson, Orr, and Co., Sydney and Melbourne.

A direct line of steamers for the LONDON AGENCY.

CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq., 3, Cadogan-place.

GEORGE BURGE, Esq., Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico.

RICHARD WARD, Esq., New City Chambers.

HENRY THOMAS RYDE, Esq., Mecklenburg Cottage, Mecklenburg-square.

JOHN THORNTON, Esq., 12, Billiter-street.

EDWARD DAVIS, Esq., Herne Bay.

SOLICITORS.

SYDNEY.—Randolph John Want, Esq.

LONDON.—F. P. Chappell, Esq., 25, Golden-square.

BANKERS.

SYDNEY.—Union Bank of Australia.

LONDON.—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martin, Lombard-street.

Stock Brokers.—Mr. F. A. Helps, 21, Fench-lane.

LONDON SECRETARY.—Mr. H. A. Drake.

OFFICES.

SYDNEY.—481, George-street.

LONDON.—26, Moorgate-street.

This Company (which is already completely formed in Sydney) has been established for the purpose of working, to the greatest possible advantage, the most eligible portions of the splendid gold fields lately discovered in Australia.

The Committee have secured a lease for seven years of a plot of freehold land, about 600 yards square, situated on the Summer Hill Creek, in the Wellington District, contiguous to the famous Ophir diggings.

They have also secured a lease, for a similar term, of such portions of an estate, called "Singleton," as are desirable for mining purposes. The estate is contiguous to Maitland on the Hunter River, and extends for upwards of twenty miles, in many parts of which gold has already been discovered.

Either or both of these leases are to be renewable for an extended period of seven or fourteen years, at the option of the company, on payment to the lessor of a royalty of £5 per cent. upon the produce.

The Company being established in Sydney, the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares, which are paid up in full on allotment. The shareholders are subject to no call, and are not required to sign any deed.

For further particulars, see printed prospectuses.

Applications for shares. In the usual form, to be made at the offices of the Company; to Mr. F. A. Helps, stockbroker, 21, Fench-lane; to Messrs. Midson and Co., 9, Dale-street, Liverpool; Messrs. Hughson and Dobson, 5, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh; Messrs. J. W. Flint and Co., Hull; Mr. John. Benson, Leeds; Mr. William Phillips, Birmingham; Messrs. Mewburn and Blakey, Manchester and Halifax; Messrs. Hopwood and Morris, Plymouth; Messrs. Thomas F. Dickinson and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. K. Thomas, Esq., Bristol; Henry Chapman, Esq., York; Joseph Clark, Esq., Southampton; Thomas B. Beaumont, Esq., Bradford, and Kedgeley, Yorkshire; Samuel Collinson, Esq., Nottingham; Edward Morgan, Esq., Briggs-street, Norwich; George Gresham, Esq., Balglate, Lincoln; William K. Jackson, Esq., Preston; Frederick Olding, Esq., 49, East-street, Brighton; H. Arncliffe, Esq., Rochdale; J. R. Wolfenden, Esq., Bolton; Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim, and Co., Dublin.

GOLD MINES.—W. CROSSKILL, Ironworks, Beverley,

Yorkshire, has on show, and in motion when required to prove their capabilities, his PATENT MILLS TO GRIND MINERAL ORES. Two mills will grind two tons of gold ore per hour to powder with eight horses. W. C. will also furnish steam-engines, with very simple boilers, to raise steam by either wood or coal, mounted to work on carriages, so that no one carriage has to carry more than 30 cwt. W. C. will engage to furnish the whole, with duplicate grinding parts warranted to grind 60,000 tons of ore, for the sum of £1000. The wearing parts can be replaced for 2d. per ton of ore. The mills are so simple and strong that they cannot be broken. Duplicate wearing parts would fit either mill in case of accident, and can be had for £50 extra.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO.,

PENHALLOCK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length (as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851), beg to inform their Friends in Cornwall, Devon, Wales, Ireland, and every other part of the Globe, that they are prepared to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE of their own manufacture, and upon warrant that it will be proved equal to, if not better, than any that is to be procured elsewhere, and that Mr. J. E. PIRK is now upon his journey through the United Kingdom, and will call to solicit further orders, which they are requested to reserve, or otherwise apply by letter, direct to the Manufactory.

December 6, 1851.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 92 to 61, STRAND

(being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 35, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 24, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular

MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE.

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 30th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 10th of the month.

The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 3d of April next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 30th of March. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will likewise dispatch from Bombay, about the 17th December and 17th February next, a first-class steam-ship for ADEEN, to meet there the Company's ships between Calcutta and Suez, in connection with their Mediterranean steamers leaving Alexandria about 6th January and 6th March, affording direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods, from BOMBAY to SOUTHAMPTON.

PASSENGERS, PARCELS, and GOODS for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will also be CONVEYED THROUGHOUT in the Mail steamers, leaving Southampton on the 20th December and 20th February next, after the corresponding vessels from Suez to ADEEN, at which latter port a steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 132, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, WATER-WORK AND LAND-DRAINAGE COMPANIES CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.**GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP**

The PROPRIETORS of this SHIP desire TENDERS for the WHOLE (or for any definite share) of the entire of the remainder of her STEAM MACHINERY, as originally constructed, consisting of FOUR 36-inch CYLINDERS, of 6-feet stroke, with pistons and rods, air-pumps and condensers, connecting-rods and guides, and all the detail of nozzle and valve gearing, necessary to render each pair of cylinders complete in themselves, from the pistons to the crank-pins.

Apply to Mr. C. G. Smith, civil engineer, or Capt. Mathews, on board the vessel, Sandon Graving Dock; or to Mr. Bright, & Co., Liverpool.

GREEN GWYD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Saturday, the 14th December inst.

THOMAS SMITH, Esq., in the chair.

It was proposed by Mr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Jordan,—

That Mr. Bowes's resignation is hereby accepted, and that Mr. Joseph, of Sile-lane, be the future secretary of this mine, at a salary of £5 5s. per month, without charging for the use

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	2 1/2	5 0 to Nov. 1851	20 0 to Nov.	16 1/2	17
1248	All-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	9	9
1624	Baileswidden (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
4000	Black Craik (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Boscawell Downs (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Botalack (tin and copper), St. Just	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Bryntal, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
4000	Calstock United (copper)	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1248	Concord (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1248	Condurow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1248	Cornwall (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1248	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1248	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1248	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
3750	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper)	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
10000	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1024	Harpsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Holmstun (lead and copper), Callington	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Just	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Levan (copper and tin), St. Just	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Liburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
30000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
140	North Pool (copper), Camborne	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1248	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
200	Phenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
500	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
256	South Toluca (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1024	Sperna Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper), Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
2600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
6000	Tinctor (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
512	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1000	Trevellick Consols (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
96	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1248	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1024	Wellington (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1248	Wheal Carn (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1248	Wheal Friendship (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
6000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
430	Wheal Lovell (tin), Helston	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
198	Wheal Seeth (tin and copper)	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
520	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
1024	Wheal Trevellick (tin and cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	1 1/2	5 0 to Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2

FOREIGN MINES.

Alicon Mining Company (copper), Norway					Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil					Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba					Copago Mining Company (copper), Chili					General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia					Marmato (gold), Colombia					Mexican Company (silver), Mexico					Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba					St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil					United Mexican (silver), Mexico																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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1024 Appledore (silver-lead and cop.), St. Ives					3 1/2					1 1/2					1 1/2					4000 East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock					4					4					1280 Eggar Lee Llanfihangel-y-Crothyn					6 1/2					6					1024 Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton					4 1/2					3					6000 Exmoor (copper and silver-lead), Devon					11					3					1024 Fredd Llywd Mines (lead), Wales					11					3					12000 Gall-y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth					2					2 1/2					2560 Garras (silver-lead), near Truro					5 1/2					1					5000 Garreg (lead), Flint					1 1/2					1					5000 Gellirhelvin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire					2 1/2					5					2500 Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives					2 1/2					5					Gouma Consols (copper), St. Cleer					4 1/2					12					Graham & St. Austyn (copper), Redruth					86 1/2					22 1/2					6500 Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)					1					2 1/2					2					2000 Great Gwern (copper), Merioneth					9					1					1 1/2					1024 Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)					9					6					1024 Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack					7 1/2					10					6120 Great Wheal Badden (tin and silver-lead)					27 1/2					2 1/2					512 Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)					29					15					1026 Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne					7					5					4 1/2					Halamaning and Croft Gwennap, copper					5 1/2					5					512 Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant					5 1/2					5					6000 Hegington Down Con. (copper), Calstock					25					35					32 Helvellyn Mining Company, Westmoreland					25					35					1500 Hezwick (silver-lead), Henneock					3 1/2					3 1/2					3 1/2					10000 Hibernian (copper) Ireland					12 1/2					2 1/2					20000 Kennare and West of Ireland (copper)					1					1 1/2					878 Kewick (lead), Portlincall, near Kewick					13					4					3300 Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare, Ireland					3					3					1024 Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)					4 1/2					1 1/2					1024 La Min (Gwennap), tin and copper					3 1/2					4					174 Lanheroes Wheal Maria (copper & tin)					13					5 1/2					7 1/2					252 Lantallack Consols (copper), Gwennap					4 1/2					4 1/2					1024 Lantallack (silver-lead, &c.), Landrake					4 1/2					3					256 Lantallack Consols (tin), Uny Lelant					64					15					15 16					13000 Livymmales (lead), Cardiganshire					21 1/2					1 1/2					5056 Lydford Consols (lead)					10					1 1/2					6000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon					10					3					512 Melin Llyn Paer (silver-lead), Merioneth					3 1/2					3					5000 Merilyn Hills (lead), near Bristol					3 1/2					1					5000 Merilyn (lead), Flint					2 1/2					4 1/2					1024 Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary					3 1/2					1 1/2					256 Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell					25 1/2					13					1024 Moditham and Marrabro (copper & lead)					3					2 1/2					2000 Molland					2 1/2					1 1/2					160 Morvah Consols (tin and copper)					2					3					320 Nansogellan (tin and copper), Camborne					34					20					2000 Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader					2					6					5000 New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestow					1 1/2					1 1/2					2048 New East Crowndale (copper and tin)					1 1/2					1 1/2					1024 North Buller (copper), Redruth					5 1/2					17 1/2					17 1/2					2000 North Down (copper), Redruth					4					2					1 1/2					256 North Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath					4 1/2					7 1/2					2000 North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just					13 1/2					2					2 1/2					5000 North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon					2					2 1/2					256 North Toluca (copper), Redruth					1 1/2					2 1/2					16000 North Trevellick (lead and copper)					1 1/2					2 1/2					3 1/2					1200 North Wh. Buller, or St. South Toluca					6					6 1/2					1024 North Wh. Robert (copper), Walthamton					3 1/2					1 1/2					1050 North Wheal Trevellick (lead), Quethiock					11 1/2					2					2048 Okel Tor (lead)					2 1/2					2 1/2					512 Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton					1 1/2					6					256 Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth					1 1/2					2 1/2					1026 Pendares Consols (copper), Camborne					1 1/2					2 1/2					5000 Pendares Consols (copper and tin)					1 1/2					1 1/2					406 Penhanger (lead), Menheniot					2					2 1/2					1000 Penralt					1					2 1/2					2 1/2					2048 Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver					5 1/2					7					700 Pen-y-bank and Ergold (lead)					4 1/2					4 1/2					1024 Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed					2 1/2					1 1/2					1000 Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)					1 1/2					1 1/2					2048 Plymouth Wh. Yealand Con. (tin), Plym.					1 1/2					1 1/2					1000 Polbarro (tin), St. Agnes					15					13 1/2					2000 Polgar (copper and tin)					1					3					1024 Praed Consols (tin), Towardreath					1 1/2					17 1/2					1024 Prince Albert (tin), Perranzabuloe					1 1/2					1 1/2					2500 Ripsway and Bachelidown (lead) Wales					10 1/2					18 1/2					5000 Ridgely and Trevellick (tin), St. Austell					4 1/2					4 1/2					2048 Ridgely and Trevellick (tin), St. Austell					3 1/2					4 1/2					1024 Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage					4 1/2					4 1/2					10000 Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silver-lead)					1 1/2					1 1/2					1024 Sourton Consols					2 1/2					3 1/2					2000 South of Scotland					1 1/2					1					2000 South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan					10					4					456 South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)					30					38					1024 South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton					5 1/2					6					300 South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant					18					30					9000 South Tamar (silver-lead), Bear Ferra					18					3 1/2					198 South Trevellick (lead), near Liskeard					35 1/2					4 1/2					3000 South Wales Mining Company (lead)					1 1/2					2					235 South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock					3					1					1				